

MAY 12, 1960

The COIN PRESS Magazine

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE COLLECTOR OF COINS, CURRENCY, TOKENS AND MEDALS.

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FLASH!

★ NEW VARIETY

First True Die Variety in Fifty-one Years



1960-D LARGE NARROW DATE



1960-D SMALL WIDE DATE

CHECK YOUR 1960 CENTS and PROOF SETS FOR THIS VARIETY!

We are proud to present this first hand exclusive discovery of a new die variety by our research department. A close inspection of the above will show the difference in the dates. Although the left photo shows a large date it is more narrowly spaced than the small wide date at the right.

This is not a mint error and can truly be classified as a variety. Sample copies have been sent to the U.S. Mint Director and we have every reason to believe it is the result of different dies used. It is our thought the early issue of the Philadelphia and Denver Mints are of the small wide date. A possible reason for the change of dies, were the date filled, a larger date would relieve this.

A survey of both mint issues finds the Large Narrow date to be more common, giving us reason to believe the Small Wide date was discontinued early and the larger will continue on through the rest of the year. No doubt this should be listed in future coin catalogues and coin holders. We feel this will add new interest to the coin hobby and stimulate sales at a new high, especially rolls.

If the Small Wide date is as we ascertain, I would venture to say they will sell upwards of \$50. per roll by the end of the year. To quote a saying, "Take care of your pennies, the dollars will take care of themselves". **MORE ABOUT THIS NEW VARIETY IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.**

This issue features

- 1960 CENT VARIETY
By NICK SALIMBENE
- PATERSON COIN CONVENTION
- N. J. CENTS-By ED. BLACK
- PRIZE COLLECTION
By VICTOR MELNECHUCK
- WHAT IS THE TIME
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- RAISE A RARE COIN CROW
By GEORGE BRETT
- CANADIAN BRONZE CENT
- SPARTAN IRON MONEY
By STARR GILMORE

VOLUME VI.

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THE

Coin Press MAGAZINE

231 NORTH 18th STREET
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

Member of M.A.N.A. - C.N.A. - A.N.A.



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STAFF MEMBERS—

Olympia Spadone—Assistant Editor
Nick Salimbene—Circulation - Research
Mary Ellen Giblin—Secretarial

Entered as second class matter November 2, 1959 at the post office of East Orange, New Jersey under the act of March 3, 1879.

FROM YOUR EDITOR'S DESK

Flash! Check your UNCIRCULATED sets, they may not glitter on the reverse as you think.

A few years ago I remember writing to the mint that the mint sets housed in cardboard with a colored background paper was turning the uncirculated coins horribly. It seems that the colored paper was causing a chemical action and discoloring the reverse side of the coins. They replied, "We have checked this and found that you are right and steps will be taken to correct this."

The purpose of this notice is to warn collectors of this oversight, also, Supply Companies to advise purchasers and correct this.

I have on numerous occasions examined Brill. Unc. coins housed in one sided view holders only to find the reverse side tarnished badly. If you have sets stored away I suggest you check them immediately as you may still be able to clean them before they are too far gone. I have found this to be true in one particular holder only. The manufacturer's advertisement has never appeared in these pages. These holders are excellent for circulated coins only.

Summer will be with us, so will vacation time. Now is the time many will travel, sightseeing, visiting friends, etc. a chance to visit coin shops and attend the many Coin Conventions now being held. With the new guide book due on the market shortly with higher prices, now is the time to buy.

Metuchen Coin Club—attending this meeting at the invitation of its President, Ken Morrison for the first time, I thought I was at a convention. There were over 80 members with almost all the tables holding a sale. Milton Stern (Vice President) presided. A most commendable accomplishment for a young coin club.

My only comment after attending a number of meetings is, after every other member opens his valet on his table for business, who will be the customer and who will the collector trade coins with. Today's trend is if you have a suitcase of coins and a table you're a dealer. I think we'd have less would be dealers, and a healthier club treasury if \$1. was donated every time a suit case opened for business. In all probability the auxiliary dealer would shun the very thought of with parting with his dollar.

HAPPY VACATION!NUMBER OF PIECES EXECUTED, BY MINTS
DURING MARCH 1960

DENOMINATION	PHILA.	DENVER
HALF DOLLARS	— 0 —	— 0 —
QUARTER DOLLARS	— 0 —	23,667,260
DIMES	— 0 —	43,250,000
FIVE CENT PIECES	— 0 —	2,500,000
ONE CENT PIECES	36,440,000	111,480,000

Proof sets manufactured at Philadelphia — 145,771 sets.

TOTAL NUMBER JAN. - MARCH 1960

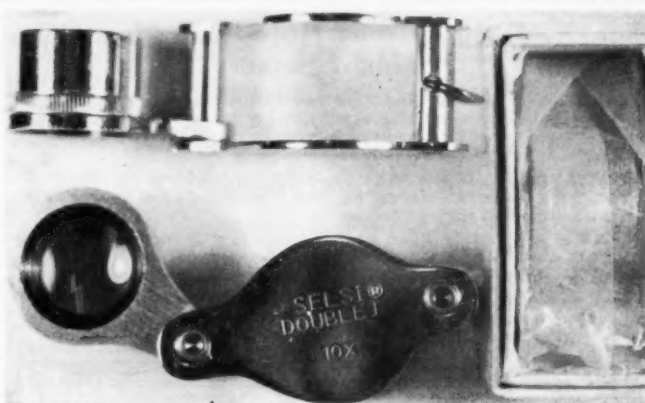
DENOMINATION	PHILA.	DENVER
HALF DOLLARS	2,010,000	6,042,430
QUARTER DOLLARS	2,100,000	51,063,260
DIMES	2,060,000	100,540,000
FIVE CENT PIECES	2,064,000	20,480,500
ONE CENT PIECES	38,515,000	280,270,000

Total Proof sets manufactured at Philadelphia — 333,894

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
AT PHILADELPHIA

Country	Alloy	Denomination	No. of Pieces
Cupro-Nickel	100 Hwan		11,430,000
Cupro-Nickel	50 Hwan		10,788,000
Bronze	1 Centavo		13,980,000

Total 36,198,000

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THE COIN PRESS MAGAZINE231 North 18th Street
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Queen Mother Gives Holy Thursday Coins

(MAUNDY MONEY)

LONDON—Britain's Queen Mother deputized for Queen Elizabeth II today and distributed Maundy Thursday money to 34 old men and 34 old women, "worthy poor as numerous as the sovereign is years of age."

Westminster Abbey was crowded for the ancient ceremony. The worthy poor were selected at random, "being of good character and unfortunate," by religious bodies.

Each got, in tidy little leather bags, new money which always brings premiums from coin collectors.

Each old man got coins valued at 4 pounds 17 shillings 10 pence (about \$13.69). Women got 10 shillings less, or about \$12.29, because it was decided many centuries ago that it costs less to clothe a poor woman than a poor man.

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1883-CC	4.75	1899-P	7.00	35-P AU	2.50
83-84-O	2.25	1899-S	6.50	35-S AU	4.50
1884-CC	6.00	1900-O	4.00	Special: AU plus:	
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Small o



Regular O

1905 MICROSCOPIC O DIME

The above photo shows a regular 1905-O and a 1905 small o. I was able to buy several of these pieces 4 years ago, but never able to find one. Do you have one? Reference to the 50¢ 1892 o microscopic in price books they list at about \$45. in good. Although the 1905 small o isn't listed it should bring a considerable higher price than a regular.

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1¢—1959-D	.05	.90
1¢—1960-P	.10	1.10
1¢—1960-D	.05	.80

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	Abt.G	Good
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1919-S	.25	1.00
1921-P	2.00	3.15
1923-S	.30	.60
1924-S		.60
1924-D		.60
1925-S		.70
1925-D		.70

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NEW JERSEY CENTS

By a fellow collector, Edward J. Black

Because I live in New Jersey and my Coin Club (The Bergen County Coin Club) has the New Jersey Cent as part of its letter head, I decided about five years ago to collect New Jersey Cents.

As almost all numismatists know, a great deal of the fun of collecting is in the acquiring knowledge of the subject being collected.

All recent editions of the "Guide Book of U.S. Coins" by R.S. Yeoman have a brief history of New Jersey Cents along with pictures of some of the varieties.

I thought I would try to learn a little more about them.

Everyone told me that the best authority was Maris, who published a book on them and listed all the known varieties. I have as yet been unable to get a copy of it. The A.N.A. told me that their copy was lost in 1955. Stacks told me that they had two copies but sold one and have only their own personal copy which was not for sale. The State museum in Newark has a copy donated by Mr. Frank I. Liveright of Westwood, and may be available I have just been told.

I was able to obtain one of the last photographic copies of the Maris Plate showing the varieties grouped by like obverses and reverses from a dealer, Richard Picker.

The A.N.A. Librarian, Mr. John J. Gabarron sent me old catalogues and all of the material he had on N. J. Cents. It was very scant but had the "Finances of Colonial New Jersey", from which I obtained a few more facts.

I bought a Gutttag Bros. Catalogue, 1925, from a fellow club member in which were drawings of all the varieties with a detail description of each.

I am still a long way from learning all there is to know about them, but here are some of the facts without going into a detailed description of each variety.

First the Mark Newby or St. Patrick pieces are always listed under N. J. Colonial coins as forerunners of N. J. Cents. They are found in copper and silver. They were coined in Dublin and brought to New Jersey by a Mr. Mark Newby from Ireland in 1681.

Of the 83 varieties of N. J. Cents listed in Gutttag's catalogue, the first two are Mark Newby pieces. Actually there are four different pieces, just as the total group is 136 rather than 83 as I count them.

Number three is the Immunis Columbia piece with the N. J. or Saxon shield reverse.

Number 4 is the Washington, no date obverse and the N. J. shield reverse. This is the first with the "E. Pluribus Unum" reverse, as all the others have.

Number five is the eagle obverse with the shield reverse. The eagle has a shield on its chest, also.

All of the other varieties have a horse's head and a plow with the date on the obverse and a shield and motto on the reverse. They could not possibly have used real horses for models. The shields also vary widely, are thin, fat and sometimes mishaped with diebreaks. The planchets are small, medium and large and all sizes in between.

As far as is known all of the latter varieties were made at Morristown and Elizabethtown (Rahway). Three men, Walter Gould, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox were empowered to coin them on June 1, 1787 by the State House of Representatives. However some are dated 1786 and all the rest 1787 and 1788.

(Editor's Note) Mr. Black is a New Jersey resident for 55 years. A former professional football player and coach in N. J. High Schools. Now employed in accounting by the Bendix Aviation Corporation, in Teterboro, N. J. and resides in Demarest, N. J.

He started collecting coins in 1936, is a member of the A.N.A., past President of the Bergen County Coin Club and Collects other U. S. Coins of all dates.

Do you have a story about your collection or specialty? Would you like to see it in print? We would like to honor the collector and feature their experiences and stories monthly. Send all photos and writings to the Editor of The Coin Press. We will rewrite and make corrections if necessary, so don't worry about your English. Send material in today for consideration.

First Prize Foreign Exhibit Paterson, New Jersey

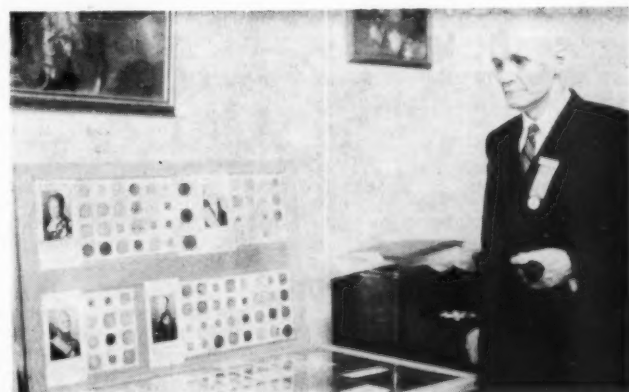
The Role of Clubs and Conventions In Building A Prize-Winning Collection.

By Victor J. Melnechuck

At the recent convention in Paterson, N. J., Mr. Frank Spadone asked me to write an account of how I came to assemble my collection of Russian Imperial coins, which there received its fourth first prize. Since I have been a collector for less than ten years, my brief tale may prove encouraging to those who are just starting to enjoy our fascinating pastime.

I first began seriously collecting coins as a hobby in 1950. Before then, I had done little more than to save whatever foreign coins happened to come into my possession. But at that time I found myself increasingly interested in examining the American coins that passed through my hands. Soon I was a general collector, picking up anything interesting that came my way, and even seeking out particular domestic and foreign coins.

For two years I was unaffiliated with any numismatic organizations. Then in 1952, I joined the Brooklyn Coin Club, and so became a member of the American Numismatic Association. Club



membership gave me increased knowledge of what to collect and how to go about it, as well as the stimulating companionship of fellow collectors.

Soon I attended my first coin convention, one held in New York City. There I learned not only how to exhibit but what, numismatically speaking, was most interesting to exhibit. Guided by that knowledge, I began to gather coins from various foreign countries, as well as the U.S.A. Slowly my collection progressed.

By 1954, I was ready to take part in the A.N.A. Coin Convention in Cleveland. Though I had assembled interesting sets of German, Austrian, and South American coins, it seemed to me that my set of Imperial Russian coins was my best collection. Mounting it in wood-and-glass frames, illustrated with captioned colored pictures of all the czars of the Romanoff dynasty, I placed it on exhibit and received my first blue ribbon.

Since then, I have kept trying not only to expand but to improve my coin sets. My "Romanoff Dynasty" Russian collection covers the period from 1613 to 1917 rather thoroughly; besides the first prize already mentioned, it has also been awarded first prizes at the 1955 metropolitan Convention at New York, the 1957 A.N.A. Convention in Philadelphia and the 1958 Convention in Newark, N. J. In addition, I have representative sets of crowns and other coins from most of the other countries of the world.

The experiences outlined above lead me to urge all collectors to join clubs and to attend conventions, not to mention reading such informative coin magazines as this. Just as the coins themselves bring you knowledge and pleasure, the various media for keeping in touch with what is going on in the numismatic field gives you a wide range of information and a host of permanent friendships.

CANADIAN BRONZE CENTS

By Starr Gilmore

If the number collecting them be taken into consideration, then the fraternity interested in these pieces, both those of Canada and the United States, quite probably has the largest membership. They not only command the esteem of experienced collectors; they also have a large and enthusiastic following among the small fry. Nor are the small fry to be scorned, the instance of the lad who discovered the first bronze 1943 U.S. being kept in mind.

But as in the case of all other coins, collecting them has both advantages and disadvantages and a few of them will be duly considered. No experienced person in the world of coins expects an ointment that is entirely free of flies. And if so, he very soon learns better.

Large cents (1858-1920) were coined by the Royal Mint and are naturally of greater size because they are like those of England. At long last, the large English penny is on its way out, its abandonment being suggested by the Mint Comptroller. The English coin, 1 1/4 inches in diameter, weighs a third of an ounce. And the farthings are to be withdrawn from circulation. After all, it is now three years since they have been minted and they are not used in trade.

Designers of the first series follow the order given in previous articles published on other Canadian coins. Leonard Wyon executed the reverse design which was employed until 1920 and he engraved the obverse head of Her Majesty Queen Victoria from a model submitted by William Theed. De Saulles executed the obverse of His Majesty Edward VII and his initials appear in very small letters immediately beneath the bust. The obverse design of His Majesty George V is the work of Sir Bertram Mackennal. We are informed that the large pieces were finally abandoned in order to conserve copper.

Oddly enough, variants among the cents are almost entirely confined to the first series. We thus have a re-engraved date for 1859 over 58 with a plain 9; an 1859 over 58 with a narrow 9, and an 1859 over 58 with a wide 9. In 1891 we have both large and small date varieties; the small date with both large and small leaves. And except for the 1936 Dot, later to be considered, the small date with large leaves of 1891 commands the highest price, going from \$20 to \$225.

It is rather remarkable that hardly any of the coins in the first series may be looked upon an unduly expensive, even in brilliant uncirculated. And I surmise from this that they do not quite command the popularity that they might. They are not too popular south of the border because attention is much more largely directed to cents of the United States, a situation of the kind that we should expect. And being long out of circulation, they yield in some degree to those pieces still available in this manner.

Both large and small cents were struck in 1920 and it will be noted that there are no initials indicating the reverse designer of the latter. Being curious about the matter, I some time ago wrote to F. Cornell, Librarian and Curator of the Royal Mint, and he very kindly confirmed what I had suspected. According to him, the design being so very unpretentious, it was considered unnecessary to call in outside assistance and it was executed by some worker in the Mint whose name is not recorded. And he assures me that the same is also true of the Maple Leaf nickels beginning with 1922 and ending in 1936.

Small cents of the second series (1920-1936) are entirely confined to the reign of His Majesty George V with the obverse the work of Sir Bertram. It is in this group of coins that the situation begins to get difficult for the collector who wants brilliant uncirculated. My particular reference is to those of the 1922-1926 period. Although it is still possible to get them out of circulation it is by no manner of means easy although I do have an acquaintance who gathered in a few of them. According to the Guide Book, the coins I have mentioned would cost \$160 and obtaining them in this brilliant uncirculated condition is not an easy thing to do. Any of the cents of this group are well worth while.

Some collectors may wonder why Canada for such a long period put out such minuscule mintages of the cent pieces. According to the Mint Reports, the answer lies in the fact that business in the Dominion made no great demand for them. Of course, the situation is now very different. But even so, the largest cent mintage to date, the 100,422,054 of 1957 is scarcely one of enormous size.

This brings us to the 1936 Dot cent and I must admit that some aspects of these coins puzzle me more than a little. A piece listed at \$2,000 quite naturally is bound to attract attention. Certainly it is curious that the 1936 Mint Report fails to mention the Dot coins in any way. Frankly, some problems that they present at this time are

beyond my power to understand. There are any number of things that I should like to know about them. We are assured that cents which have the much desired mark must be absolutely uncirculated. Well and good. Knowing nothing to the contrary, I shall take the point for granted.

In what now follows I shall be very careful to quote the Mint Reports and then let the reader evolve out of the quotations what he can. Even if the record does not answer questions that I should like, it is still the only thing we have to go on. And possibly the future will do better for us than is now the case.

Let us begin with the 1935 Report and a statement to be found on the 2nd page. "The average number of pieces struck per pair of dies was 69, 244, ranging from 295,153 pieces struck from each pair of one cent dies to 7,500 from each pair of dollar dies."

Now let us consider the 1940 Report and a statement in it on the 7th page. "The average number of one-cent pieces struck per pair of dies greatly exceeded any other year, viz., 247,156." You may now wonder what is so unusual about this situation? It is unusual because no cent die averages are given in the Reports for 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939. This is one of the things I fail to understand. Perhaps the figures were elsewhere available. They are given without fail from 1940 on. Mr. J. H. Campbell was Mint Master in 1935 and Mr. H. E. Ewart Mint Master in 1940.

And in 1942, quoting from the 9th page. "About 50 per cent of the one-cent and five-cent dies were chromium plated. The results proved that the wearing qualities of these dies would be greatly increased by chromium-plating if cracking in the steel did not occur too soon after being set up in the press. As many as 700,000 pieces were struck from a chromium-plated die." Was such a point as 700,000 ever reached? Yes, very nearly in 1945 when the reported average was 689,898. Of course, with the figure given, occasional dies could go past the average.

And from the 1945 Report on the 8th page. "Every effort has been made during the last few years to increase the number of coins struck by each die or pair of dies. After much study and research more satisfactory results in lengthened die life are at last being achieved. Careful selection of the most suitable die steel for Mint work; efficient heat-treatment of the steel die in progress and proper hardening and tempering of the finished die; chromium plating the design of all dies; correct annealing of the silver and copper blanks for coinage; and constant training of the press operators, appears responsible for the increase of over 150% in the number of pieces struck per pair of dies. One pair of one-cent dies struck over 5,000,000 coins before being discarded through the wearing away of the design." I think it will now be evident why I am somewhat puzzled. Mind you, no unfavorable criticism is intended.

One thing to be noted is the fact that Canadian cent pieces maintain a high standard of excellence. Freak coins are now and then turned out but they are not numerous and I have personally never seen any. Our huge cent production being what it is, we are certain to have more freaks than the Dominion.

Quite unknown to me at present is the kind of experience that the Denver Mint has with their cent dies. But it is easy enough to find out. The lady who presides over the Denver Mint, Mrs. Alma K. Schneider, is graciously inclined toward numismatists and will be glad to give such information as may be available. The reader can be sure of one thing: that I never intend to arrive at any hasty or unwarranted conclusions. I blush to admit that I do not even know whether or not the Denver Mint makes use of chromium plated dies although I assume that such is the case.

The present attractive "Two-leaved Twig of Maple" specified by Royal Proclamation, and beginning with 1937, is a reverse design that was executed by Kruger Gray, now deceased. His initials are plainly in sight and easily seen, a situation not always true. Henry Peget did the work seen in the obverse. And the next obverse, that of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, is the work of Mary Gillick, her initials being much less in evidence.

Bronze coins have the disadvantage that they tarnish easily, more so than those of silver. Possibly more bronze coins than any other have been ruined by ill advised attempts to clean them. Lost original mint lustre can never be restored and any beginning collector who may chance to read this will do well to keep it in mind. If you must experiment, do it with some cheap coin and thus avoid the grief that may ensue with an expensive one.

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NEW COIN CLUB IN OHIO**The Blanchard Valley Coin Club.**

The organizational meeting was
held in December, 1959 and when
charter membership was closed
at the March meeting, member-
ship was 66 persons.

Officers elected for the current
year are: President, Charles
Bowers; Vice President, Lester
Brown; Secretary-Treasurer Mary
Elum; Trustees, Eddie Boehm,
Rex Flickinger and Bill Phillips.

The club meets the first Tues-
day of each month and attendance
has increased at each meeting

held so far. New members are
welcome and anyone interested
may contact the secretary, Mary
Elum.

—O—

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in the near future please find en-
closed my check for \$7.50 for a
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—W. M. Lazier
Key West, Florida

ANCIENT GREEK BRONZE COINS

CARTHAGE 241-146 B.C.	AE 24 mm		
Head of Persephone R/ horse; sharp portrait	VF	\$3.75	
same	AE 16 mm		
ANCIENT EGYPT - Ptolemy V, Epiphanes 203-180 B.C.			
obv. Cleopatra I as regent for Ptolemy VI			
R/ eagle; AE 31 mm; sharp portrait good	F / F	3.50	
MEGARIS 307-243 B.C. obv. prow of galley R/ legend			
between two dolphins AE 14 mm BMC 28	F	1.75	
MACEDONIA - Philip V, 220-179 B.C. obv. radiate head			
of Helios, R/ name of king; thunderbolt;			
sharp portrait, AE 23 mm	VF / F	2.75	
KINGS OF THE CIMMERIAN BOSPORUS			
Sauromates I, 93-123 A.D. obv. bust of king			
R/ figure, MH, AE 26 mm	nr VF / VF	2.00	
same, obv. chair with crown, shield and			
spear, R/ MH in wreath, BMC 25 AE 21 mm;			
slightly clipped	VF	2.25	
SYRACUSE - Hekatas 287-278 B.C. obv. head of Zeus			
Hellenios, R/ legend, eagle on thunderbolt			
RMC 468 AE 23 mm, sharp portrait;			
slightly clipped	good F	2.00	

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The Telegram, Toronto, Canada

By George Brett

**RARE 1921 HALF DOLLAR
CANADIAN PRIZE**



To coin a phrase, money can turn up in the oddest places.
The first annual banquet of the Metropolitan Numismatics Club
with coin displays valued at 250,000—provided some examples.

Ed Schroeder, a member of the club, told of a friend who found
a pot containing more than 300 Roman coins in a shell hole in Italy
during World War II. The friend sent home a handful of coins at a
time, and Mr. Schroeder still has a few left.

Tom Whitby, another club member, said that recently a group
of workmen in Northumberland, England, also uncovered a cache of
Roman coins. They sold them to the British Museum for enough to
set them up for life. More Roman coins, and some ancient British
ones too, came to light with the bombing of London.

The most valuable coin on display, a 1921 Canadian 50-cent
piece belonging to Peter Favro, is worth about \$1,200. A woman
received it as change in a cafeteria three years ago and recognized
it as a rarity. She contacted different dealers and finally Mr. Favro
heard about the coin and bought it.

The reason this particular coin is so valuable is that a surplus
of 1918, 1919 and 1920 coins was built up and few 1921 coins were
issued, especially 50-cent pieces.

Oldest coin on display was a Roman silver denarius minted in
the reign of Augustus (29 BC—14 AD). It is one of a collection of
denarii, owned by Mrs. Tom Whitby, from the reigns of all the Rom-
an emperors.

One of the most unusual coins at the banquet was issued by the
House of Rothchild. It contains an ounce of gold; so its intrinsic
value alone is about \$35. Ken Forbes, its owner, values it at \$60.
He explained that the Rothchild coins are used in parts of the world
where "people don't trust paper money."

The value of coins, Mr. Favro explained, depends on demand,
rarity and condition. What creates demand? In the case of Can-
adian coins, Mr. Favro said, their value has increased 10-fold since
the war because people have more money and coins can be a very
good investment.

As for condition, the most desirable coins still have the sheen
from the mint. This sheen can be detected easily, and shining is a
numismatic sin.

As well as the display, the club held an auction of coins valued
at \$700. The club, which was founded last February, meets at the
King Edward Hotel once a month to trade, hold an auction and
listen to a speaker. There are 80 members.

CALGARY COIN ASSOCIATION HIGHLIGHTS POPULAR SPEAKERS

The highlight at the regular February meeting of the CALGARY COIN ASSOCIATION was a talk on "What is The Date?" by Mr. Murray Weston. Members and visitors present enjoyed the explanation of some of the numerous dating systems which have been used since the dawn of history. We heard how the calendar of the Mayas of Mexico was found to have hit upon the true length of the tropical year. Mr. Weston told us about the Julian Calendar introduced on January 1st, 45 B.C. and the rectification of its errors by the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar of 1582 still in use today in the civilized world. — Due to popular request the talk was duplicated and we enclose a copy herewith in the hope that you might like to print it for the benefit of your readers.

At the March meeting of the CALGARY COIN ASSOCIATION we heard Mrs. C. L'Herauld give a talk about the U.S. Lincoln Cent. We were told how Russian-born artist Victor D. Brenner impressed President Theodore Roosevelt with his design for a Lincoln plaque with the result that the President recommended that the design be used on a popular coin. When the Lincoln Head Cent appeared first in 1909 it met with criticism on one point in particular: the designer's initials V.D.B. appeared a little more prominent than on the coins then in use. This resulted in the removal of the initials, (restored less conspicuously in 1918) but 484,000 pieces had already been struck at the San Francisco mint as well as 27 million at Philadelphia; collectors today know how elusive this former type is. Mrs. L'Herauld supported her talk with a nice display of the Lincoln cents since 1909.

—J. B. WESTERGAARD, Publicity Officer

WHAT IS THE DATE?

by Murray Weston

Recently, I was requested by a neighbor to identify a coin for him. The piece was made of copper - a little larger than an English halfpenny with a six-pointed star on the obverse and a crude but very bold date of 1286 on the reverse.

I was able to tell him that this was a FALU OF MOROCCO, but when, after a few calculations I mentioned the actual date of the piece was 1869, I could see that he was far from convinced. In fact, he assured me that the coin had been in the possession of his family for many years and that the figures on it proved without doubt that it was almost 700 years old. I went on to explain that countries using Arabic or Persian numerals observe the Mohammedan Era or as it is also known, Era of the Hegira (A.H.). This system records time in lunar years of 354 days and is reckoned from the date of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina which historians have established as July 16th, 622 A.D. As the lunar year has approximately 3% fewer days than our solar year, I showed my visitor that to convert the Hegira date to our Gregorian system, it was necessary to reduce the former by 3% and then add 622.

Therefore:	1286
Less 3%	—39
	1247
Plus	622
	1869

This is only one of the numerous dating systems which have been used since the dawn of history. It must be remembered, however, that when converting the coins of Turkey, which also use the Mohammedan system, a translation of the Arabic numerals found on the lower reverse of each coin will only give the accession date of the ruler. The actual year of his reign is usually found on the lower obverse. This, however, does not hold true to the coinage of Egypt issued under Turkish rule and presents a problem which could easily confuse the unwary collector. On some of these coins the figures on the lower obverse indicate the value of the piece while the regnal year is located on the upper reverse.

Let us now examine the factors involved in the formation of any calendar.

Ever since the beginning of man, time has been measured astronomically, that is, according to the revolutions of the sun and the moon. The rotation of the earth on its axis measures the day, the revolution of the moon around the earth gives the lunar month and the revolution of the earth around the sun makes a solar year.

There are three main types of calendar - the lunar, the solar and the lunisolar.

The lunar month is based on the period of the moons' revolution around the earth, that is,

the synodic period of interval between two successive new moons or full moons. In Biblical times this period was taken as thirty days, but the Romans, Greeks and others standardized on 29½ days. As it is not practical to have a month of 29½ days in length, most cultural groups using a lunar calendar reckoned the months as having 29 and 30 days alternately. A lunar year of 12 synodic months actually has 354.38 days; this decimal amounts to slightly more than 11 days in 30 lunar years and by making this adjustment, the calendar becomes very accurate with respect to the moon.

The main objection to this system, which makes it impractical for civil affairs, is that the year is about 11 days shorter than the solar year, causing the seasons to occur at earlier and earlier dates dates through the years.

The solar calendar is governed by the length of a solar year and has four crucial points - the two equinoxes and the two solstices. In order to have the vernal equinox fall on or about March 21st, an intercalation is necessary. The solar year is actually 365.24 days in length and therefore, as we have already seen in the lunar year, this decimal of a day must be provided for. Our present system is, of course, based on the solar year and we will learn later of the method that has been adopted to account for this decimal of a day.

In the lunisolar type of calendar, there is an attempt to keep the lengths of the lunar month and tropical year (which is the length of time between two successive returns of the sun to the vernal equinox) in harmony by periodic adjustments. Thus, the lunar month of 29½ days is made into a 29 or 30-day month alternately, and 12 of these give 354 days; additional months are added at times to bring the number of calendar days to the number of days in a solar year. Generally this is done by inserting an extra month every 2 or 3 years. The Jewish calendar is an example of the lunisolar type.

Primitive races generally used a system based on astronomical phenomena only. More civilized people have tended to reckon their time from a great epoch, each choosing an important event in its national history from which to date all other events, both prior and subsequent to it. This, we have already noted in the Mohammedan Era,

The epoch universally adopted in modern times by nations which have followed the customs and traditions of western European culture is the birth of Christ, the years before it being marked B.C. (before Christ) and those after it A.D. (Anno Domini) - in the year of our Lord. This method was first used about the year 533 A.D. by Dionysius Exiguus - a Christian monk.

There are several different opinions on making reference to the date of the Nativity. Dionysius Exiguus, himself called it December 25th, A.D.1. Historians and chronologists have adopted it as December 25th I.B.C., while some astronomers often call the year of the birth of Christ the year zero or A.D.0., the year preceding being I.B.C. However, other astronomers as well as most historians and chronologists have no year 0, but instead have A.D.1. following the end of I.B.C.

The Greeks took as their epoch the victory of Coroebus in the first Olympic Games held at Elis in 776 B.C. Timaeus, the Greek historian used a system of reckoning by Olympiads, an Olympiad being a period of four years or the interval between two consecutive Olympic Games. The time of the games was governed by the first full moon after the summer solstice in the month of Hecatombeon which is nearly the same as our present July. This method soon became widely used by many other Greek historians.

The Neobonassar Era of the Babylonian kingdom took its name from its' first king, who ascended the throne on February 26th, 747 B.C.

The Romans used as the beginning of their era, the foundation of Rome, which is generally accepted from the computation of Terentius Varro as 753 B.C. The years were denoted by the letters A.U.C. Anno Urbis Condita meaning "in the year of the founding of the city". Another method of reckoning used by the Roman historians was by the annual consulships. Sometimes both the year of the city and the names of the consuls are used.

Other eras worthy of mention are the era of Alexander, counted from the date of his death on September 1st, 323 B.C., the era of the Seleucidae, also known as the Macedonian era, beginning on September 1st, 312 B.C. and commemorating the capture of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, and the era of Spain, dating from the conquest of Spain by the Romans in 38 B.C.

Apart from the Era of the Hegira, another system which dates after the birth of Christ is one which is still used by the Copts and Abyssinians, called the Diocletian or Era of Martyrs, which was formed in 284 A.D.

In Siam, the Buddhist Era, reckoned as from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. is rapidly losing popularity in favour of a more modern system which dates from the founding of Bangkok in 1782.

In more modern times, a Fascist Era was formed in Italy to commemorate the March on Rome on October 28th, 1922.

The Chinese are able to trace the formation of their calendar back some 4600 years. Their earliest calendar was lunar, but from time to time adjustments have been made to bring the system into line with equinoxes. In the seventeenth century, Jesuit missionaries corrected the calendar but further errors were made by the Chinese people. Since the Western penetration of China during the nineteenth



century, the Gregorian calendar became more widely used until, in the year 1912 A.D., it was adopted by the new Chinese Republic. The dates on Chinese coins are correctly read from right to left - those of the Republic, when dated, start with the year 1912 A.D. while those of the Chinese Empire are dated according to the old system. This had a cycle of 60 years with stems, branches, and repetitions of each, which were named after animals. Under this system, our year 1960 is known as the Year of the Rat; other names include the Rooster, the Dog, the Monkey, the Horse, the Pig and the Dragon.

The Jewish Calendar which is reckoned from the assumed date of creation, 3761 B.C. is another very ancient system. The civil year begins with the September equinox and their day starts at sunset. Because the calendar is based on the lunar month, a complicated system of intercalation is used. An extra month, called VEADAR is introduced seven times during a cycle of 19 years.

Perhaps the most accurate of all the ancient calendars was that used by the Mayas, as the Spaniards found upon exploring Mexico and nearby areas in the sixteenth century. The marvel of this calendar is that the ancient Mexicans should have hit the true length of the tropical year. Undoubtedly a long and precise series of observations must have been made in order to achieve this result.

As previously mentioned, this method of reckoning from the birth of Christ was first invented about 533 A.D., but the most convenient point from which to reckon and to date the events of history, would be from the creation of man. Unfortunately, there are many opinions as to the date of creation and no two agree.

According to the Greek version of the Bible, it took place 6,000 years before the birth of Christ and 2,250 years before the flood. The Hebrew version reckons 3,761 years from the creation of man to the birth of Christ and 1,656 from the date of the flood, while the Sumarian version allows for an interval of only 1,307 years between the creation and the flood.

According to the modern interpretations of the first book of Genesis, by scientists and theologians alike, the creation of the world cannot be fixed with any degree of accuracy whatever, but it must have taken place at a far earlier period than any suggested here.

The chronological system which is used throughout most of the world today, has been built up from the ideas of the Romans. In their calendar, the days of the month were calculated backwards from 3 fixed periods. The Kalends, which were always the first day of the month, the Nones, which were on the fifth or seventh, and the Ides, which were on the 13th or 15th.

It is conjectured that originally this Roman Calendar consisted of only 10 months, the first month being March and the last, December. Later, however, Numa Pompilius inserted the two additional months; January, at the beginning of the year and February at the end. Ultimately, this order was changed bringing the two months together at the beginning of the year. The months consisted of 29 and 30 days alternately, which made a lunar year of 354 days. Later, an additional month was intercalated in February every two years to bridge the gap with the solar year. The length of this month does not appear to have been regulated by any fixed principle, and the Pontiffs, in whose hands the control of the calendar rested, would use it to spite their enemies by curtailing it, or lengthen it to benefit their friends. When he great Julius Caesar became Dictator of Rome, he found the calendar in a state of chaos, so he took steps to reform the system. He found that by the year 46 B.C., there was a difference of three months between the Roman year and the astronomical year, and so, with the aid of Sosigenes, an astronomer from Alexandria, the average length of the year was fixed at 365 1/4 days - a normal year having 365 days while every fourth year, or leap year, had 366. The year was to be regulated by the sun, thus abandoning the lunar system and making the intercalated month unnecessary. In order that the days of the year should be properly restored, two months consisting of 34 and 33 days respectively were inserted between November and December of the current year. This made the year 46 B.C. consist of 445 days and it has since become known as the year of confusion.

This then was the Julian Calendar, now frequently called Old Style and introduced on January 1st 45 B.C. The number of days in the month altered between 30 and 31 with the exception of February which was to have 29 days in an ordinary year and 30 days in a leap year. In 44 B.C. the name of the seventh month, Quintilis, was altered to Julius in honour of Julius Caesar.

The Pontiffs, however, who still had charge of the calendar, made the mistake of allowing the leap years to fall every three years instead of every four. This error was rectified by Augustus Caesar, the first Roman Emperor, who ordered the intercalating of the additional day to be dropped from 8 B.C. to 8 A.D. until the error had been corrected. The name of the eighth month, Sextilis, was changed to Augustus, and because the new emperor wanted the same number of days in his month as the great Julius, he took one from February, thus making that month 28 days in a normal year and 29 in a leap year. This change caused three months of 31 days to fall consecutively and so the number of days in the last four months of the year was changed as follows: September 30, October 31, November 30 and December 31.

The Julian Calendar, although a vast improvement on the older system, yet made the year 11 minutes, 40 seconds too long, and consequently, by the Sixteenth Century, the calendar was some 10 days wrong. The season dates, and notably the Easter Date, were occurring earlier and earlier every year. The rule is that Easter must fall on the first Sunday after the full moon following the vernal equinox.

So, in 1582, Pope Gregory XIII rectified the mistake by calling October 5th of that year, October 15th and in order that the fault should not re-occur, decreed that the centurial years should not be recognized as leap years unless they were divisible by 400, thus 1600 was a leap year, 1700, 1800 and 1900 were common years and 2000 will be a leap year. This rectification became known as the Gregorian Calendar, or New Style, and was immediately adopted by most of the European countries including Italy, France, Spain and Portugal. England, like Russian and Sweden, refused to recognize the change. It was not until 170 years later, in 1751, that Lord Chesterfield, together with Lord Macclesfield the mathematician and Bradley, the astronomer, drew up a scheme and passed it through the House. By this time the English calendar was eleven days out and so it was arranged that the days following September 2nd, 1752, was to be called September 14th. This reformation met with much ignorant protest from the public, and the popular opposition cry of the time became "Give us back our eleven days." Also in 1752, the beginning of the civil year in England was changed to January 1st. Previously it had been observed on Annunciation Day, March 25th. The Soviet Union did not abandon the Julian Calendar until after the Revolution in 1917. It is interesting to note that the only discrepancy between the ancient Mayan calendar and the Julian was cancelled out when this Gregorian correction was added to the Julian Calendar.

In November 1959, the Russians announced that the world had been running behind time since the beginning of the century. Using a lunar camera with which the position of the moon could be photographically established, about 300 pictures were taken of the moon and surrounding stars. By studying these pictures, the unevenness in the rotation of the earth around its axis was obvious and the difference between the actual time cycle and the astronomical one was computed to be 31 seconds. It has been known for some time that the Gregorian calendar is not absolutely correct, the calendar year being 26 seconds longer than the tropical year, but this Russian discovery will now reduce the difference by approximately one-half of a second. As even this will not amount to 1 day until more than 3300 years have passed, we will leave any adjustment to some scientist of the far distant future.

Although the Gregorian calendar is very accurate and as a whole conforms to the natural phenomena, its chief weakness is that the year cannot be divided into even halves, quarters or months. The quarters now contain 90, 91 or 92 days.

Theoretically, the civil or calendar year should be of the same length as the astronomical year but this is impossible because the latter does not contain an even whole number of days. Because of the need for intercalation of an extra day on leap year, there are two types of year - common year and leap year. A year may begin on any one of the days of the week, giving 7 types of common year and 7 types of leap year, or 14 kinds of year. Nor is this pattern repeated every 14 years; 28 years are needed for the cycle of one series to be repeated in order.

A month may have 28, 29, 30 or 31 days, an irregularity causing difficulty in accounting and statistics. And so we find that dates or days from week to week, month to month or year to year do not correspond which makes it difficult to locate specific events. For example, the American Thanksgiving Day is always the last Thursday in November and so the actual date varies and Christmas is always December 25th although it could fall on any day of the week.

Many proposals for a reformed calendar have been made. During the existence of the League of Nations over 500 suggestions were handled in an attempt to evolve an international dating system and the United Nations plan to carry on with the task. Perhaps the most notable is the Perpetual Calendar proposed by Willard E. Edwards of Hawaii.

This calendar has four 3-month quarters. They begin on Monday, January 1st and the first two months of each quarter have 30 days and the last month 31 days. Monday is the first day of each week, and the fact that the first day of each quarter also falls on a Monday makes the system attractive to business. Other advantages cited are the elimination of Friday 13th from the calendar and the fact that Christmas Day and New Years Day will always fall on a Monday. A three-day holiday including Boxing Day would, therefore, inevitably accompany Christmas. As an extra day called the Day apart, would be inserted between December 31st and January 1st, a three-day holiday would also be observed at New Year. Every four years Leap Year Day, also a holiday, would be intercalated between June 31st and July 1st.

This system is still only a suggestion, yet it is a feasible one. Perhaps, when historians of the future make reference to the formation of their calendar, the name of the United Nations will be included with those of Julius Caesar, Emperor Augustus and Pope Gregory XIII.

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Further information
upon request.

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NICKELS (40)	2.75	1946 SILVER DOLLAR	
DIMES (50)	5.75	1870 SHIN PLATER	
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HALVES (20)	11.25	1943 TOMBAC	
SILVER DOLLARS (20)	23.95	(3) CANADIAN TOKENS,	
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	EACH OVER 100 YEARS OLD.

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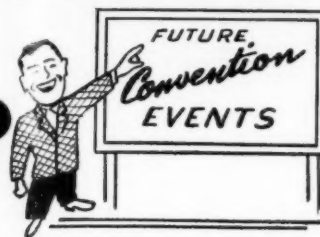
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51 - 4th AVENUE

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

ORange 3-9312

NOTE: WE WILL BE CLOSED FOR VACATION JUNE 1st - 9th.



Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention, May 6-8, 1960. Park Sheraton Hotel, Seventh Ave. and Fifty-sixth St., New York City. Edward Janis, General Chairman, 10 Manor House Dr., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Greater Ozarks Numismatic Association. Convention. Connor Hotel, Joplin, Mo., May 14-15, 1960. Haskell O. Trusty, General Chairman, 2026 Main St., Joplin, Mo.

Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association. Annual convention. Marion Hotel, Salem, Ore., May 20-22, 1960. Leonard Wittenberg, General Chairman, 4045 Judy Ave., NE, Salem, Ore.

Indiana State Numismatic Association. Second annual convention, May 20-22, 1960. Van Orman Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind. General Chairman, Kenneth L. Hallenback, Jr., 4028 Mound Pass, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Empire State Numismatic Association—Spring Convention, May 27-29, 1960. Sheraton Hotel, Rochester, N. Y. General Chairman, John J. Pittman, 4 Acton Street, Rochester 13, N.Y.

The North East Ohio Coin Club is holding a three day Coin Show July 22-24 at The Tudor Arms Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Nate Gold, 2905 Hampton Rd. is Bourse Chairman, Mr. James Kirkwood, 4484 Douse Ave. is exhibits Chairman Marjorie Gold, 2905 Hampton Rd., Cleveland 20, Ohio. Richard Kretz is President of the club. Watch for further details.

Canadian Numismatic Association, seventh annual convention, August 18-20, 1960. Hotel Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec. General Chairman, Hartley F. Graham, 110 Wellington St. North, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

New England Numismatic Association. Sixteenth annual conference and convention. October, 1960. Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R.I. Clifford F. Howe, Permanent Secretary, 8 Nelson Pl., North Grafton, Mass.

Oklahoma-Kansas Numismatic Association. Annual convention. Baker Hotel, Hutchinson, Kans., October 21-23, 1960. Chairman, Dale L. Hoefler, 1005 W. Nineteenth St., Hutchinson, Kans.

American Numismatic Association. 69th annual convention. Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass. Aug. 24-27, 1960. James F. Clapp, Jr., General Chairman, 20 Bellevue Ave., Cambridge 40, Mass.

Newark Coin Convention — 3rd Annual — Saturday, September 10, 1960 - 9 AM to 10 PM at the Newark "Y" 600 Broad St., Newark, New Jersey, Newark Coin Club host; Chairman, Philip Rosenbaum, 1544 Walton Avenue, New York City 52, N. Y.

Sept. 9, 10, 1960 Appalachian Confederation of Coin Clubs Annual Convention and Auction in Bristol, Va.-Tenn. T. H. Gregg, Box 523, Bristol, Tenn. General Chairman.

Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association. Eighth annual convention. October 28-30, 1960. Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. Chairman, F. C. Schneider, 1353 Iris St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

MERCURY DIMES

	FA-AG	G	VG	F
16-S	.15	.30	.40	.90
17-S	.20	.40	.75	1.75
17-D	.30	1.00	1.85	—
18-D-S	.25	.40	.80	2.75
19-D-S	.25	1.00	1.85	7.00
20-D-S	.20	.35	.80	2.25
21-P	2.00	3.75	6.00	—
21-D	3.00	4.50	8.00	—
23-S	.30	.60	1.00	2.75
24-S-D	.20	.60	1.00	2.25
25-S-D	.20	.70	1.10	3.25
26-S	.85	1.25	2.75	6.00
26-D	.20	.40	.80	2.50
27-S	.20	.50	.80	2.50
27-D	.25	.75	1.50	6.50
28-S-D	.25	.50	.80	2.25
29-S-D	.20	.35	.50	1.00
30-31-P	—	.40	.60	1.00
30-S, 31-S	—	.80	1.20	2.25
ROOS.	VG	F	VF	AU
49-S	.30	.45	.75	1.50
50-S	.20	.30	.50	.80
51-S	—	.20	.40	.70
55-P	—	.20	.30	.40
55-S-D	—	.20	.25	.30
58-P	—	.20	.30	.40
59-P BU 25.00				
Other PDS Roos.	.20	.25	.30	

Choice Graded Roosevelt Rolls
49S F-XF 12.50; 50S F-XF 10.00
51S F-XF 8.00; 55S F-XF 8.00
55D F-XF 9.00

Mercury Rolls - write for prices.

JEFFERSONS

	VG	F	VF	XF-AU
38-39-P	.15	.20	.25	.35
38-S	.35	.45	.55	1.00
38-D	.25	.35	.45	—
39-S	.25	.35	.65	3.00
39-D	1.25	1.75	2.50	12.00
42-D	.15	.20	.50	1.75
40-S, 41-S	.15	.20	.25	.40
Silvers	.15	.25	.35	.45
46-S, 47-S				
48-S-49-S	.15	.20	.35	.45
50-P, 55-P	.20	.30	.35	.65
50-D F-VF 3.00; BU 6.50				
51-S, 52-D	.15	.25	.30	.45
52S, 53S, 54S	—	.15	.20	.25
Other P-D mints F-VF	—	—	—	20¢
58-P XF-AU	—	20¢	BU	.45¢
59-P XF-AU	—	15¢	BU	.30¢

Write for roll prices on Jeffs.
Orders under 10.00 add 25¢ P&I.

J. D. Bibee-Tom Duffy

1320 No. Thorne, Fresno 5, Calif.

ALUMINUM COINS in the current display at Chase Manhattan Bank's Museum of Money in New York tied in nicely with an article on aluminum in the March Reader's Digest. Museum Curator Vernon L. Brown is shown with the exhibit which features one of the aluminum Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation tokens, an institutional token from Hawaii, the first aluminum coin in this hemisphere (Durango, 1 centavo, 1917) and the first official aluminum coin in the world—1/10 Penny, British West Africa, 1907. Display also includes a number of modern European aluminum coins. Chase Manhattan Bank's new downtown New York building is cited in the article as using 3,500,000 pounds of aluminum in its construction.

Policy Concerning Mint Errors

The Whitman "Guide Book of United States Coins" has always contained a complete listing of all of the authorized issues of United States coins. In addition to this, certain very popular or unusual varieties of coins have been included for the convenience of collectors.

The selection of these additional varieties depends mainly on the following qualifications:

1. The issue must have consisted of many coins, all identical.
2. It must be a part of the normal routine production of coins.
3. The variety must be easily identified and a popular collectors' item.
4. The coins must be generally available with an established value.
5. It must be an abnormal coin, but allowed to circulate by mint authority.

Coins struck from damaged dies, imperfect striking or improper planchets, cannot be called authorized issues since they merely represent mechanical or production errors. The 1942/1 dime, 1955 double date cent and 1937d three legged buffalo nickel are all borderline cases, however the popularity of these coins demands that they be listed. For the same reason, other coins have been listed in the past; some of them have lost their popularity, but continue to be listed because of tradition.

The publishers of Whitman reference books are ever anxious to make additional listings of varieties where they will be of definite service to collectors. However, the primary aim is to keep the Guide Book in its present form as an uncomplicated listing of regular United States coins—containing only the most popular and collectable sub varieties.

A complete description and explanation of mint errors belongs in a book strictly devoted to the subject. When the popularity of these coins demands such a book as an aid to collectors, the Whitman Publishing Company will be happy to fill the need with a book specifically concerned with mint errors. Whitman Publishing Co.

Do You Feel INDISPENSABLE?

Sometime when you are feeling important,

Sometime when your ego is in bloom,
Sometime when you take it for granted
You're the best qualid in the room,
Sometime when you feel that your

going
Would leave an unfillable hole,
Just follow these simple instructions
And see how it bumbles your soul.
Take a bucket and fill it with water,
Put your hand in it up to your wrist,
Pull it out and the hole that's re-

maining
Is the measure of how you'll be missed.
You may splash all you please when

you enter
You can stir up the water galore;
But stop, and you'll find in a minute
That it looks quite the same as before.

The moral in this quaint example
Is — Do the best you can,
Be proud of yourself, but remember:
"There is no indispensable man."
AUTHOR, YOUR FELLOW MAN

LINCOLN CENTS

	G	VG	F-VF
21-S	.40	.65	2.95
23-S	.45	.75	3.30
24-S	.40	.70	2.20
24-D		3.30	4.50
26-S	.75	1.10	2.55
31-D			1.85
39-D			.35

55-P-D-S MINT SET .. \$6.75
55-S MINT SET85
55-P-D-S DIME SET .. 1.85

UNC. JEFF. NICKELS

38-S	\$3.85
54-S35
55-P	1.60
58-P40

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51 only (1) in holder	\$31.00
54	8.90
56	4.90
57	3.50
59	4.80
60	3.35
UNC. ROLLS 58-D - 1c	\$1.40
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1938-P, 1942-D, 1948-S
.20 each VG. to F.
1938-S, 1938-D, 1939-S, 1955-P
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1946-S, 1949-S, 1950-P
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very few ads on American Cur-
rency.Would you please let me know
where I can buy currency or sub-
scribe for a currency magazine?
S. E. Hughes
New Egypt, N. J.(Editor's Note) Last month we
had a reader wanting to see Eng-
lish Silver Coin ads. Our cir-
culation readers number over 25-
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A.F. - BROWN & DUNN FINE ..
VG-AT LEAST ONE HALF LINES

	G	VG	AF	F	VF
09S			9.00	9.50	11.00
10S	.80	1.20	1.60	1.85	3.00
11S	2.25	3.25	4.00	4.50	6.00
11D	.45	.70	1.30	1.75	2.75
12S	1.50	2.00	2.75	3.50	5.25
12D	.50	.85	1.40	2.00	3.50
13S	.85	1.20	1.65	2.00	3.25
13D	.40	.75	1.00	1.50	2.75
14S	1.50	2.00	2.75	3.50	5.25
15	.20	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
15S	.85	1.20	1.65	2.00	3.25
15D	.20	.40	.75	1.25	3.00
16S	.25	.50	.75	1.25	2.00
17S, 18S					
19S, 20S	.05	.10	.25	.35	1.00
21S	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.50
22D	.90	1.20	1.75	2.25	4.00
23S	.30	.65	1.10	1.75	4.00
24S	.20	.30	.75	1.25	3.50
24D			3.50	4.25	6.00
26S	.75	1.10	1.75	2.00	4.00
27S	.15	.25	.50	.75	1.50
28S	.10	.15	.35	.50	1.25
31S			9.25	10.00	12.00
31D	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.50
32, 33	.25	.35	.45	.55	.75
32D	.15	.25	.30	.35	.75
33D	.35	.45	.60	.75	1.25
55S AU 10c	58P BU .08	59P BU .05			
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1-1 Drachma 1954 F
2-5 Drachma 1954 VF
3-10 Drachma 1930 XF

GREAT BRITAIN:

4-1c 1850 F
5-1c 1875 F
6-1c 1893 F
7-1/2 Crown VG

PORTUGAL:

8-2 1/2 Escudos 1944 G
9-10 Escudos 1955 F

PHILIPPINE: USA

10-10c 1944 VF

11-50 1c 1944 F

NORWAY:

12-50 ore 1874 VG
13-50 ore 1885 VG

CANADA:

14-1c 1917 F

15-5c 1941 F

ITALY:

16-2 Lire 1863 VF

PERU:

17-1 Peseta 1880 F

LARGE CENTS:

18-1794 VG Die B

19-1798 VF

20-1802 VG N Die

21-1814 VG-F P-4

22-1816 F-VF

23-1817 G W-Date

24-1817 VF 13 Stars

25-1818 VG

26-1818 AU

27-1819 G L-Date

28-1822 VF

29-1827 VF

30-1831 VG Large L

31-1837 VF

32-1838 F Large L

33-1838 G

34-1838 F

35-1844 VG-F

36-1846 F-VF Med-Date

37-1846 VG Sm-Date

38-1847 G

39-1847 VF-XF

40-1847 VG

41-1849 VG-XF

42-1850 VG

43-1850 F-VF

44-1851 G

45-1853 VG

46-1853 XF

47-1853 VF

48-1853 XF-AU

49-1854 VF

50-1856 F

51-1856 F Upright 5

2c PIECES:

52-1864 VG-F Lrg Motto

53-1864 F Large Motto

54-1864 G Large Motto

55-1865 G

56-1865 VG

57-1866 G

3c Pieces: Nickel:

58 1866 G

59-1867 G-VG

60-1869 VF-XF

61-1869 G

62-1870 G

NICKELS:

63-1868 VF Without Rays

64-1868 F

65-1868 G Without Cents

66-1868 F Without Cents

67 1868 G

68-1869 G

HALF DIMES:

69-1847 VF

70-1850 G

71-1853 G Arrows

72 1854 G Arrows

73 1855 F Arrows

74 1856 F Arrows

75 1856 VG

76 1857 G

77-1857 F

78-1857 VG

79-1858-O G

80-1860 G

81 1861 G

82-1862 VF

83-1862 AU

84-1872 VF

DIMES:

85-1853 G Arrows

86-1854 VG Arrows

87-1855 VG Arrows

88-1856 G Sm-Date

89-1859 F

90-1859 G

91-1859 G-VG

92-1906 G

93-1908-O G

94-1910 G

95-1911-D G

96-1912 G

97-1913 G

98-1914 VF

99-1914-D G

100-1916 G

101-1916 G-VG

102-1916-S G

103-1916 VG Mercury

104-1916 F-VF

105-1917 VG

106-1917 F

107-1918 VG

108-1919 VG

109-1919 VG-F

110-1920 G-VG

111-1920 Unc.

112-1921 G

113-1923 G

114-1923 G-VG

115-1923 VG-F

116-1923 F

117-1923 Unc.

118-1924 G

119-1924 VG

120-1924 VF

121-1925 G

122-1925 G-VG

123-1926 G

124-1927 G

125-1927 VG

126-1927 F

127-1928 G

128-1928 VG

129-1929 G

130-1929 F

131-1930 G

132-1930 VG

133-1930 F

134-1930 VF

135-1931 G

136-1931 G-VG

137-1931 VG-F

138-1931 VF

139-1931 AU

140-1941 Unc.

141-1942 Unc.

142-1944 AU

143-1945 AU

144-1952 Unc.

145-1957 Unc.

146-1958 Unc.

147-1916D AbtG-G around

\$27.50. It is a rare coin:

148-1917-D G

149-1918-D G

150-1918-D G-VG

151-1918-D VG

152-1919-D G

153-1920-D G

154-1921-D G

155-1924-D G

156-1925-D G

157-1925-D VG

158-1926-D G

159-1926-D F

160-1927-D G

161-1927-D VG

162-1928-D G

163-1928-D G-VG

164-1928-D VG

165-1929-D G-VG

166-1919-D VG

167-1931-D G

168-1916-S G

169-1916-S VG

170-1916-S VG-F

171-1917-S G

172-1917-S VG

173-1917-S VG-F

174-1918-S G

175-1918-S G-VG

176-1918-S VF

177-1919-S G

178-1919-S VG-F

179-1920-S G

180-1923-S G

181-1923-S VG

182-1924-S G

183-1924-S VG

184-1925-S G

185-1926-S G

186-1926-S F

187-1927-S G-VG

188-1928-S G

189-1929-S G

190-1929-S VG

191-1930-S G-VG

192-1930-S F

193-1931-S G-VG

194-1931-S VG-F

195-1931-S G

QUARTERS:

196-1835 VG

197-1840-O VG-F

198-1842-O VF Large D

199-1853 VG

200-1854 VF-XF

201-1854 F

202-1856 VF

203-1857 XF

204-1858 VF-XF

205-1861 VF-XF

206-1873 VG-F Closed 3

207-1932 G

208-1932 VG

209-1932 Unc.

210-1932-S VG

211-1932-S VG-F

212-1932-S F

213-1932-D VG

214-1932-D VF

215-1934-D F

216-1935-D G

217-1935-S G

218-1935-S VG

219-1936-S G

220-1936-S VG

221-1936-D G

222-1936-D VG

223-1916-D F

224-1939-S VG

225-1939-S VG-F

226-1952 Unc.

227-1952-S Unc.

228-1953-D Unc.

229-1955 Unc.

HALF DOLLARS:

230-1896 VG

231-1898 VG

232-1899 G

233-1899-O G

234-1900 G

235-1902 G

236-1904 G

237-1905 G

238 1905 XF Brill.

239-1906-D G

240-1906-S G

241-1906-O G

242-1907 G

243-1907-D VG

244-1907-O G

245-1908 G-VG

246-1908-D G-VG

247-1908-S G

U. S. COINS
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40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
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LOSER BUILDING
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Steelton, Penna.
Phone:
Harrisburg
Kingswood 5-9364

JUST ONE MAN'S OPINION

The Carson City Dollars are the most underpriced series of all coins minted.

All one has to do is check the number minted of each year and you will see that there will never be enough to supply our five (5) million or more (est.) collectors.

Take the 1885 with only 228,000 minted. This would be one for about every twenty-one collectors.

Second comes the 1881 with only 296,000 and so on.

I have a few sets of the 1880 through 1885 complete in Strictly Brilliant Uncirculated.

SPECIAL: For Set of Six (6) \$49.50

Below are my prices for single coins . . . all Brilliant Uncirculated.

1878 CC 5.75	1881 CC 12.50	1883 CC 6.00	1885 CC 15.00	1890 CC 10.00
1880 CC 15.00	1882 CC 6.00	1884 CC 7.50	1891 CC 7.50	1892 CC 20.00

My second offering this month is, in my opinion, a small set with a future. The War Time Silver Nickel consisting of 11 coins minted 1942 to 1945. (See Red Book.) This set in Brilliant Uncirculated is beautiful and also underpriced in this booming coin market.

My price for the complete set is \$9.95 *Only until present stock is sold.*

The 1943-D is of course in this set and this is one that I compare in value to the 1942-D which is selling today for \$8.50 each.

CUSTOM BUILT PLASTIC HOLDER FOR SILVER NICKEL SET ONLY \$2.95

35¢ handling charge on orders under \$25.00

SPECIAL—\$1.00 Value Magnifier, genuine leather case, only 50c with any size order.

SPECIAL—10 Sets Silver Nickels \$95.00 All Choice

ROLLS OF (40) UNCIRCULATED NICKELS

1943-P \$32.50	1947-S 17.50	1953-P 8.50	1956-D 5.75
1942-S 45.00	1948-P 9.00	1954-D 6.50	1956-P 5.75
1944-S 45.00	1948-S 32.00	1954-P 7.50	1957-D 4.50
1945-D 25.00	1951-P 20.00	1954-S \$11.00	1959-D 2.75
1945-S 23.75	1952-S \$25.00		

SPECIAL ON 1955 MINT SET — 11 COINS COMPLETE PDS

ALL BU SPECIAL \$6.95 — 10 SETS FOR \$67.50

ROLLS OF (50) UNCIRCULATED CENTS

1944-PDS Each \$10.00	1948-S 22.50	1955-P 5.50
1945-DS Each 10.00	1949-S 37.50	1955-D 5.85
1945-P 15.00	1953-D 6.50	1956-P-D 3.50
1947-D 10.00	1953-P 9.00	1957-PD 3.00
1947-P 27.50	1954-D 5.50	1958-P 3.00
1947-S 12.50	1954-P 15.00	1958-D 2.25
1948-D 11.50	1954-S 7.50	1959-PD 1.50

13th. EDITION RED BOOK NOW IN STOCK \$1.75 POSTPAID ALL SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND CHANGE IN PRICE. ADD .35c HANDLING CHARGE TO ALL ORDERS UNDER \$25.00. PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS ADD STATE SALES TAX.

Note: As most everyone interested in coins knows I believe I have been the most active dealer in Carson City Dollars for quite a few years. I regret very much now to have to tell you that my stock is getting low and I have found it impossible to locate any more. My reason for advising you of this is to let my thousands of customer friends throughout the Country know that such is the situation and if they are at all interested in CC Dollars to add to their collection please do not wait too long. No quantity orders solicited.

On and after March 20th. anyone can reach me by telephone at a new store that I am opening. It will be located at #3966 Jonestown Road, Route 22, Harrisburg. This location will be used strictly for the retailing of coins and to handling all incoming telephone calls. Send all orders to the address above at Steelton, the same as before. Everyone is invited to visit me at my new store when you are in my neighborhood.

NEW PHONE HARRISBURG — — — KINGSWOOD 5-9364

UNCIRCULATED

**Washington Carver
Commemorative Halves**
1953-S and 1954-S
\$1.00 each postpaid

SAM J. THOMPSON
P.O. BOX 133
BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

Uncirculated Rolls
Aluminum Foil Wrapped

NICKELS (40)

1 only 1950-D \$225.
5 only 1955-P \$50. ea.
10 only 1956-P \$7. ea.
2 only 1958-P \$14. ea.

DIMES (50)

1 only 1955-S \$22.00
3 only 1955-P \$42.00 ea.
6 only 1955-D \$35.00 ea.

POSTAGE PAID
CASH OR MONEY ORDER

R. J. BUCKLEY
P. O. BOX 927
MAYWOOD, NEW JERSEY

SEND FOR THIS COIN GUIDE

An ILLUSTRATED PREMIUM PRICE Guide.
Lists prices of all U.S. Coins. **SEND \$1.00**
CASH or M.O. Today. We pay the **HIGH**
PREMIUM prices as Shown in the Guide.
Buy Guide Before Shipping Coins.

WILMOT'S

1067 C. P. BRIDGE • GRAND RAPIDS 4, MICH.

New Jersey

Garfield Coin - Stamp Club
meets on the 2nd Friday of each
month at 8 p.m., at the Somerset
Hotel, 100 Somerset St., Garfield,
New Jersey. (50)

North Jersey Numismatic So-
ciety meets the second and fourth
Thursday of each month at the
Community Center, Main Street,
Hackettstown, New Jersey.

The Passaic County Numisma-
tic Club meets every 1st Wed-
nesday of the month at 8 P. M.
at Johnny's Grill, 110 Ackerman
Ave., Clifton, New Jersey. (70)

Bergen County Coin Club meets
on the 3rd Wed. of each month
at Fire House No. 2, at 8 p.m.,
River Edge, N. J. (60)

New Jersey Numismatic Soci-
ety meets 8 p.m. Second Thurs-
day of each month at Military
Park Hotel, Newark. Collectors
welcome. (50)

NOW! NEW 1960 CANADIAN COINS!

Now available! All 1960 Canadian coins! Don't delay! Order yours now!

ROLLS: Cents (50) \$1.00, 10 rolls ONLY \$8.50; Nickels (40) \$3.00; Dimes (50)
\$6.00; Quarters (40) \$11.75; Halves (20) \$11.75; Silver dollars (20) 23.75;
Roll prices POSTPAID.

Sets have normal bag abrasions, but are better than average, having been selected from mint bags.

1960 proof-like set (in Mint holder) \$3.75

BUY CANADIAN COINS NOW!

5c - 1947 dot VG 7.00, F 9.00; 25c - 1909 VG -.80; 1910 VG -.55, F 1.25;
1921 VG 1.60, F 4.75; 1937 - 39 (ea.) VG -.35; 50c - 1910 VG 1.00, F - 3.75;
1917-19 (ea.) VG 1.00, F 1.75, VF 4.75; 1950 lines in "o" F 1.15, VF 1.90, EF 2.50;
1958 dot VF 3.00. Compare these with your catalogue and note the savings!
Place your order today!

SILVER DOLLARS - CANADA

1935 EF 3.50; 1936 EF 3.75; 1937 VF 4.00; 1938 VF 9.50; 1939 F 1.90, AU 3.00;
1945 EF 18.75; 1946 F 5.75; 1947 pointed 7 EF 62.00; 1947 ML EF 60.00; 1948
AU 65.00; 1949 EF 2.50; 1950 EF 3.25; 1951 AU 3.25; 1952 WL EF 2.75; 1952
NWL EF 6.00; 1953 WE VF 2.00; 1953 WFB VF 2.25; 1954 VF 2.50; 1955 VF 2.00;
1956 EF 2.50; 1957 EF 1.55; 1957 one WL EF 4.00; 1958 VF 1.40, proof-like 3.00;
1959 BU 1.50, proof-like 2.25; 1960 BU 1.35, proof-like 1.75. Other grades
also in stock.

Remit in Canadian funds or U.S. plus 5%. Orders under \$5.00 add 25c.

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open flat
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*All coins are visible
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Folder now
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Whitman

Whitman coin folders make an
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the complete collections can be viewed at one time! Folded,
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Protect your coins from loss and damage and at the
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nearly all U. S. coins from one cent to dollar values.
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BOX 525

(120)

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WILLIAM T. ANTON

ANA 17727

42 MAIN STREET

LODI, N. J. (60)

LINCOLN CENTS

	G	VG	F	VF
09 thru 13P	.05	.08	.20	.35
38S 39D	.10	.15	.25	.35
10S 13S	.75	.95	1.50	2.50
11S 24D	2.50	3.50	4.25	—
11D	.30	.55	1.10	—
1912D	.40	.80	—	—
12S 14S	.95	1.50	2.50	—
13D	.25	.45	1.10	1.85
14D	—	—	37.50	—
15	.10	.25	—	—
15D	.15	.30	.70	—
16 thru 20P	.03	.05	.10	.20
16D thru 20D	.05	.10	.30	.70
16S 25D&S 27S	.10	.20	.40	.80
17S thru 20S	.05	.10	.25	—
21 23 24	.05	.10	.25	—
21S 24S	.20	.35	.75	—
22D	.70	1.00	1.80	2.75
23S	.25	.45	1.10	—
26D 27D 28D	.05	.10	.25	.50
26S	.55	.85	1.75	2.75
28S	.05	.10	.25	.60
29D&S 30D&S	.05	.10	.25	.55
31	.10	.15	.25	.40
31D XF 3.00	.55	.75	1.15	2.25
32P&D XF .80	.10	.20	.35	.50
33	.15	.30	.50	.75
33D	.25	.40	.70	1.20
34D	.05	.10	.20	.35
25D&S 36D&S 37D&S	—	.05	.10	.15
38D 39S	—	—	.08	.10
54P 55S	—	—	—	—
09S	7.50	8.25	9.00	—

STARTER SETS:

50 Diff. Lincolns 1909-1940 G-VF in Whitman Folder No. 1 \$2.00

5 Sets above \$9.00

Complete Set Lincolns 1941PDS-1959 PD FINE-BU, 53 Coins, in Whitman Folder No. 2 \$2.50. 5 Sets \$11.00

SPECIAL—ONE OF EACH SET ABOVE \$4.25

Whitman Folders 35c ea., 3 for \$1.00 Free UNC Coin with each folder. If ordering folders alone, please order as many as 6, due to increased parcel post rates.

RED BOOK \$1.75, BLUE BOOK \$1.00 GUIDE TO GRADING \$.50. Free gift with each book.

JEFFERSON NICKELS

	VG	F	VF
38P 52D	.10	.15	.20
38D 55P 39S	.25	.35	.45
38S	.30	.45	.60
39D	.95	1.25	2.00
42D	.15	.25	.50
43D	.10	.20	—
44S	.15	.25	—
46S 47S 48S	.10	.15	.25
49S 50P 51S	.15	.20	.30
50D BU 5.75	—	2.00	2.75
52S 53S 54S .10	.10	.15	.25
All others	.10	.15	.20

See March's Ad pg 13 for Roll prices Jefferson Nickels.
No 58-P or 59-P Left.
Comp. Set Jeffersons 1938PDS - 1959 PD Circulated, some BU, in Whitman Folder \$8.00. These Sets will average Fine-VF. Deduct .50c per set if you do not want them in folder.

B. U. ROLLS:	1	10	100
1960-D	.60	6.25	55.00
1958-D Cents	.95	9.25	—
1959-D Cents	.60	5.75	55.00
1958-D	5.50	54.00	Mint
1959-D Dimes	5.40	53.50	Sewn
1959-P 25c	11.00	109.00	Bag
1954-D 50c	11.50	113.00	—
1957-D 50c	11.00	109.00	—
1952-P W.C.	16.00	Comm.	50c

Add postage on rolls. Please be liberal. Excess refunded. I pay postage on everything except rolls. Anything that does not meet your approval, return. No explanation needed. I will refund your postage on anything returned. Mint Sewn Bags excepted, of course.

1952-P Washington Carver Halves 1/2 U. (Commemorative) \$1.00 each 5 for \$4.50.
Buffalo Nickel Rolls, ALL Mint Mark D&S, BU P Mints in roll \$3.20, 5 Rolls \$15.00. These rolls postpaid.

BILL STIGALL

A.N.A.

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FIVE B. U. 1960-P CENTS

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112 LAS VEGAS BLVD SO.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

DEPT. A

CANADIAN MINT REPORT 1959

Following is the official report of the Royal Canadian Mint of the coins produced in 1959.

(Often the report of coins issued is erroneously published).

Silver, 800 fine

1 dollar	1,443,502
50 cents	3,093,535
25 cents	13,503,461
10 cents	19,691,433

Nickel

5 cents	11,552,523
---------	------------

Bronze

1 cent	83,615,343
--------	------------

Total 132,901,797

—Pete Favro

Toronto, Canada

FOR SALE LINCOLN ROLLS

35-S, 36-S VG to VF	\$1.25
37-S, 39-S VG to VF	1.00
40-S thru 42-S F to VF	1.00
44-S thru 54-S F to EF	1.25
55-S F to EF	2.50
17-S thru 30-S mixed	—
AG to VG	1.50

NICKEL ROLLS

46-S, 48-S F to EF	\$3.75
49-S, 51-S F to EF	4.75
52-S, 53-S, 54-S F to AU	4.00
52-D F to EF	3.75

NICKEL SETS

1—39-D, 39-S, 38-D, 38-S	—
set of 4 VG \$2.25, Fine	2.95
VF or Better	6.00

DIME ROLLS

50-S, 55-S, 55-D F to EF	7.00
51-S, 52-S, 53-S, 54-S	—
F to EF	6.50

Please send part postage

DON GILES

3420 GRANT STREET
FRESNO 21, CALIF.

GOLD: EAGLES \$26.25, DOUBLE Eagles \$46.25 - Prepaid. Extra Fine to about uncirculated. Special - One each-\$71.00. Money order or cashiers check only. First come, first served. Victor Roming, Carmel, New York.

FREE

JEFFERSONS

	Roll	Singles
1959P AU	\$3.80	.20
1958P AU	4.30	.20
1955P VG-VF	8.50	.25
1953S VG-F	3.95	.10
1952D VF-F	4.95	.15
1950P VG-F	4.95	.15
1949S VG-F	4.95	.15
1948S VG-F	4.00	.10
1946S VG-F	3.95	.10
1943D VG-F	4.30	.15
1942D VG-F	4.20	.15
1938D VG-F	11.00	.30
1938S VG-F	13.00	.40
1939S VG-F	11.00	.50
1939D G-VG 1.35, VG-F 1.85, F-VF 3.00	—	—

50D Unc. 6.00 Each

1 each 38DS - 39S VG-F \$1.00

10 V Nickels - Clear, different

dates in Whitman folder 2.00 pp.

Nickel set 1938 to 1959 - 10 AU

in Whitman folder 10.00

Buffalo - D & S Mint Roll 3.20

SPECIAL—1954P CENT ROLLS

F-XF \$3.25 3 1/2 Rolls \$10.00

Orders under \$5.00 add .25 handl.

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GOLD WANTED

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\$ 5.00 PAYING \$12.25

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U. S. PROOF SETS

MINT SEALED

	(1)	(5)	(10)
1956	\$5.50	\$27.00	\$52.50
1957	4.00	19.50	38.50
1958	9.00	43.50	88.00
1959	4.50	21.50	42.50

1960 2.85 14.00 27.00

BUYING Proof Sets!

ALL YEARS, ANY QUANTITY

5c 1950D B.U. GEMS Ea. \$5.25

1c 1955S B.U. GEM Rolls \$9.00

1960 Guide Book U.S. Coins \$1.75

Handling: 20c to \$20. over \$20.

40c.

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M. A. MASELL

ANA

40 ARGYLE RD.

BROOKLYN 18, N. Y.

C. KIRK

L. SAFER

234 JANE STREET

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

Dark Horse Comes In 1st Paterson Coin Convention Huge Success!

The odds for a success of this first outing was against the host coin club (The Garfield Stamp-Coin Club). But this didn't dampen their hopes, with little experience and minimum support they surprised the many who expected this to be mediocre. The morning of March 26, saw snow and rain plus a large auction was being held in nearby New York, but to the surprise of many including myself it was a terrific turn out. Some 3,000 visitors were estimated in attendance, the bourse hall was crowded and I mean rubbing elbows. The dealers reported all highly successful sales. As I've mentioned in previous issues of "The Coin Press", the metropolitan area of N. J. is a fertile one. Its possibilities are tremendous and rapidly forming a key numismatic area of the country.



CONVENTION COMMITTEE — BOURSE HALL

Shown above is Joe Faraldi Committee man, left, in center, Rose Caverleri is holding a U.S. note and David Rubin Chairman. In the background above Dave, is Mr. Rice. Some of the Dealers on hand were: Joe's Coin Center, Hutchinson of Phila., Joe Keller, Theo. Kemm, Geo. Wait, Ed Sharpiro, The Gold Man, Tom Settle, Joe Berman and others.



PATERSON YMCA COIN AUCTION

Standing is auctioneer, Dick Pittner. To his right is James A. Brown, Co-Chairman. Dick reported he did very well. The auction started at 4 p.m. and lasted until 11 p.m.



ELBOW ROOM — RECORD ATTENDANCE

The other side of the bourse hall shows the many collectors viewing and buying. Bottom-right, Strauss of N. Y. Above him Quality Coin Co., Lee Goodman and Gordon Adams of N. J. Standing in the corner is Richard Picker of L.I., N. Y.

Their report of sales was exceptionally good. Gold, proof sets, rolls and currency were the best sales. Next years event will be greater with more elbow room according to recent Garfield Coin Club meeting.



YOUR EDITOR AND MAYOR WILLIAM H. DILLISTIN
viewing a U.S. note in the lobby of the convention hall.



U.S. CURRENCY EXPERT AND AUTHOR

Mayor Dillistin, recently appointed Mayor of Paterson which has a population of some 200,000 has been a subscriber of ours for years. Among his several excellent books on U.S. currencies he wrote "A Discriptive History of National Bank Notes". His huge collection of currency has been displayed at many conventions and numismatic societies which he belongs to.



LAST BUT NOT LEAST — MISS COIN PRESS

Pretty 18 year old Mary Ellen Giblin is shown at our table soliciting subscribers and explaining our magazine to the many collectors. Mary Ellen works part time in our circulation and secretarial dept. She'll graduate from Immaculate Conception H.S., Montclair, N. J. in June and work full time with us.

APPROXIMATE GUIDE VALUES OF THE DAY

LINCOLN CENTS	JEFFERSON NICKELS	1947-S	1.50	1937	3.75	1959-D	.40
Singles	Single	1947-D	1.35	1937-S	15.00	1960	.40
1930	1.00	1938	1.00	1948-S	2.00	1938	18.00
1930-D	3.50	1938-S	3.25	1948-D	1.50	1938-S	7.00
1930-S	1.90	1938-D	2.75	1949	8.00	1939	4.25
1931	6.25	1939	2.00	1949-S	8.25	1939-S	10.00
1931-D	26.00	1939-S	17.50	1949-D	1.25	1939-D	4.00
1931-S	25.00	1939-D	40.00	1950	2.00	1940	4.75
1932	6.50	1940	.80	1950-S	7.50	1940-S	2.50
1932-D	7.25	1940-S	1.50	1950-D	.80	1940-D	11.00
1933	8.25	1940-D	1.35	1951	.50	1941	1.75
1933-D	7.50	1941	.65	1951-S	6.00	1941-S	2.50
1934	1.00	1941-S	1.50	1951-D	.60	1941-D	2.25
1934-D	2.50	1941-D	.80	1952	.45	1942	1.50
1935	.60	1942	1.00	1952-S	1.50	1942-S	3.75
1935-D	1.50	1942-D	14.00	1952-D	.50	1942-D	2.00
1935-S	1.25	1942-S	2.50	1953	.45	1943	1.15
1936	.50	1942-S	2.00	1953-S	.60	1943-S	2.50
1936-D	.90	1943	1.50	1953-D	.45	1943-D	1.50
1936-S	.60	1943-S	1.50	1954	.40	1944	1.00
1937	.45	1943-D	1.50	1954-S	.45	1944-S	1.35
1937-D	.60	1944	1.35	1954-D	.35	1944-D	1.20
1937-S	.50	1944-S	1.35	1955	1.00	1945	.75
1938	.90	1944-D	1.35	1955-S	.75	1945-S	.90
1938-D	1.10	1945	1.00	1955-D	.60	1945-D	.90
1938-S	.75	1945-S	1.00	1956	.25	1946	.75
1939	.45	1945-D	1.00	1956-D	.25	1946-S	1.00
1939-D	.70	1946	.40	1957	.25	1946-D	1.00
1939-S	2.25	1946-S	.80	1957-D	.25	1947	.75
1940	.40	1946-D	.55	1958	.40	1947-S	1.00
1940-S	.45	1947	.45	1958-D	.25	1947-D	.75
1940-D	.40	1947-S	.80	1959	.25	1948	.80
1941	.30	1947-D	.45	1959-D	.25	1948-S	1.00
1941-S	.55	1948	.40	1960	.25	1948-D	.90
1941-D	.40	1948-S	1.25	1960-D	.25	1949	2.50
1942	.25	1948-D	.60	MERCURY			
1942-S	1.00	1949	.60	DIMES			
1942-D	.30	1949-S	1.75	Single			
1943	.40	1949-D	.65	1934	2.75	1950-D	.90
1943-S	1.00	1950	2.50	1934-D	3.00	1951	.75
1943-D	1.00	1950-D	6.50	1935	1.25	1951-S	2.00
1944	.20	1951	.45	1935-S	4.00	1951-D	.75
1944-S	.30	1951-S	3.25	1935-D	7.00	1952	.75
1944-D	.20	1951-D	1.25	1936	.85	1952-S	1.25
1945	.20	1952	.50	1936-S	4.25	1952-D	.75
1945-D	.20	1952-S	3.75	1936-D	5.25	1953	.65
1945-S	.20	1953	.40	1937	.60	1953-S	.75
1946	.20	1953-D	.60	1937-S	2.75	1953-D	.65
1946-D	.20	1953-S	.60	1937-D	2.25	1954	.50
1947	.50	1954-S	.45	1938	.75	1954-S	.70
1947-D	.25	1954-D	.45	1938-S	2.25	1954-D	.50
1947-S	.25	1955	1.50	1938-D	1.40	1955	.55
1948	.35	1955-D	.40	1939	.60	1955-D	.90
1948-D	.30	1956	.35	1940	.65	1957	.40
1948-S	.25	1956-D	.35	1940-S	1.00	1957-D	.40
1949	.45	1957	.25	1940-D	.90	1958	.40
1949-D	.75	1957-D	.25	1941	.50	1958-D	.40
1950	.35	1958	.25	1941-S	.90	1959	.40
1950-S	.45	1959	.25	1942	.40	PROOF SETS	
1950-D	.25	1959-D	.15	1942-S	.75	1936 (3,837)	360.00
1951	.35	1960	.20	1942-D	.50	1937 (5,542)	160.00
1951-S	.60	1960-D	.15	1943	.40	1938 (8,045)	67.50
1951-D	.25	BUFFALO		1943-S	.60	1939 (8,795)	60.00
1952	.30	NICKELS		1943-D	.45	1940 (11,246)	45.00
1952-S	.35	Single		1944	.35	1941 (15,287)	35.00
1952-D	.20	1934	3.50	1944-S	.60	1942 (21,120) & pcs.	34.00
1953	.20	1934-D	4.50	1944-D	.45	1950 (51,386)	52.50
1953-D	.15	1935	1.00	1945	.35	1951 (57,500)	32.50
1954	.25	1935-S	2.75	1945-S	.45	1952 (81,980)	21.00
1954-S	.15	1935-D	2.75	1945-D	.45	1953 (128,800)	12.50
1954-D	.15	1936	.90	Washington		1954 (233,300)	11.50
1955	.15	1936-S	1.40	QUARTERS		1955 (378,200)	12.00
1955-D	.35	1936-D	1.20	Single		1956 (669,384)	6.00
1956	.15	1937	.50	1932-P	8.50	1957 (1,206,783)	4.00
1956-D	.15	1937-S	1.25	1932-D	95.00	1958 (875,652)	8.75
1957	.15	1937-D	.90	1932-S	45.00	1959 (1,149,291)	4.50
1957-D	.10	1938-D	.75	1934	5.50	1960	3.00
1958	.15	ROOSEVELT		1934-D	15.00		
1958-D	.10	DIMES		1935	4.50		
1959	.15	Single		1935-S	12.00		
1959-D	.10	1946	.65	1935-D	11.50		
1960	.15	1946-S	.90	1936	3.50		
1960-D	.10	1947	1.50	1936-D	11.00		

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SAME LOCATION OVER TEN YEARS
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THIS MONTH'S SPECIAL:

LINCOLN CENTS:

Complete sack of 1955-S Unc.
cents, 100 rolls, BU, Spec. \$845.
Note: only one sack available.

JEFFERSON NICKEL ROLLS

1942-P, Ty2, AU to Unc. \$110.00
Note: This roll abt half AU and
half Unc. A real scarce roll.

1942-D, AU to Unc. \$205.00

Note: This roll also abt half AU
and half Unc. Also very scarce
roll.

UNC JEFF. NICKEL ROLLS

1939-S, Unc. \$525.00
Note: This is just about the bid
price. Hurry as only one roll is
available.

1945-S, Unc. \$27.50

1950-D, Unc. \$210.00

UNC ROOSE DIME ROLLS

1955-D, BU. \$37.50

1955-S, BU. \$25.00

UNC WASH. QTR ROLLS

1943-S, BU. \$57.50

Note: only five rolls available.

Unc Franklin Half Dollar Rolls

1948-D, BU. \$21.00

Note: Only five rolls available.

COMPLETE ROLL SET OF

FRANKLIN HALF DOL. Unc.

Fram 1948 thru 1959. A BU roll
set. Special \$950.00

Note: Hurry as only one set
available.

SINGLE JEFF. NICKELS

1939-D XF. \$7.50

1939-D, AU. 10.50

1939-S, BU. 14.50

1942-D, BU. 12.50

1950-D, BU. 5.75

Or ten for only \$55.00

1932-S, VF. \$9.50

1932-S, AU. \$14.00

1936-D, BU. \$85.00

1932-D, Gd-VG. 3.95

HALF DOLLARS

1942-S, Unc. \$2.50

1945-S, Unc. 2.00

1948-D. 1.95

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

1939-P, BU. \$4.00

1940-P, BU. \$5.00

1940-S, BU. \$2.25

1941-D, BU. \$1.80

WASH. CARVER COM. HALF

1952-P, BU. \$1.00

Limit: ten per order.

RARE PEACE DOLLARS

1935-S, BU. \$12.50

Note: This dollar rapidly ad-
vancing.

LIBERTY HEAD NICKELS

1883, NC, Unc. \$1.95

1883, NC, AU. \$1.50

MEXICAN GOLD COINS

One Peso, BU (Very Scr) \$22.50

2 Peso, BU. 2.60

2 1/2 Peso, BU. 3.25

5 Peso, BU. 6.50

10 Peso, VF. 13.00

20 Peso, VF. 22.00

50 Peso, BU. 52.50

THE FAVORITES:

LINCOLN CENTS:

1909S VG 9.00 1914D Abt 35.00

1909S F+ 10.00 Fine 35.00

1909S VF 12.50 1914D F 45.00

1910S VG 1.00 1915S VG 1.15

1910S F 1.50 1915S F 1.50

1911S VG 3.00 1921S F 1.50

1911S F 3.50 1921S VF 3.50

1911S VF 5.00 1923S F 2.00

1912S VG 1.75 1923S VF 4.50

1912S F 2.50 1924S F 1.75

1913S VG 1.15 1924S VF 3.00

1913S F 1.75 1926S VG .95

1914S VG 1.75 1926S F 1.50

1914S F 2.50 1926S VF 2.50

1914D VG 28.50 1931S VF 11.50

INDIAN HEAD CENTS

1908-S Gd-VG. \$8.00

1908-S Fine. 9.50

1908-S VF. 12.50

1909-S Abt Fine. 37.50

1909-S Fine. 39.00

1909-S Fine-VF. 45.00

1909-S VF. 47.50

RARE U. S. GOLD COINS

\$1.00 Gold coins

1851-C BU. \$145.00

1879 Gem Unc. 65.00

1880 BU. 112.50

\$2.50 Gold coins

1899 Gem Proof. \$140.00

1909 Gem Matte Proof. 150.00

1910 Unc. 15.50

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1915 Unc. 15.50

1926 Unc. 15.50

1927 Unc. 16.25

1928 Unc. 16.25

1929 Unc. 16.25

\$3.00 Gold Coins

1854 Unc. \$125.00

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1882 Gem Unc. 142.50

1888 Unc. 175.00

1889 Unc. 195.00

\$5.00 Gold coins

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1909-O VF. 135.00

\$20.00 Gold coins

1907 Roman Numeral, Wire



New Variety In 1960 P-D Mint Cents

By Nick Salimbene

IT HAS BEEN NOTED and established that the 1960-P-D cents have a distinct and easy noticeable difference in the date. On the one variety the date is larger, figure for figure, than on the other, which is a smaller and wider date. Comparing the small wide date with the 1960-P mint indicates that the Philadelphia cent is of the large narrow date variety. I have yet to see any small wide dates from the latter mint. After seeing both type "D" cents one should experience little difficulty in telling the two apart.

CHECKING FURTHER INTO the above varieties, I have noticed that the large narrow date type cents indicate that they are of the early strikes. In all cases thus far examined, this type cent shows a very sharp strike, with all features showing in perfect detail. The small wide date type, shows a weak strike due in all probabilities to a wearing of the dies. I am not excluding the possibility that possibly one or two of the many presses could have had the small wide date dies; however, I am inclined to go along with the idea that a later change in the dies resulted in the smaller date, due to the aforementioned details of the early strikes. One will also note that the letter "R" in Liberty has the bottom part filled, this of course will not hold true on all pennies examined as the die gradually filled as the pennies were struck.

WHILE IN THE PROCESS of writing this article and studying the coins in question, we received word from a fellow numismatist, Mr. Joe Testa of Kearny, N. J., who spotted this variety, only he chose to call it a large type "O" and a small type "O". I would agree with him if it were not for the fact that all the figures are large on one type and smaller on the other. I mention this to see if he was the only person to note this new variety.

SO FELLOW NUMISMATISTS, check your '60 cents, is it possible that we may have another 55 Double Shift Cent in the making? Collectors in general have already accepted the 1960-D cent as a mintage of abundance and thusly have treated it as such. Who can tell how many have gone into circulation and numismatic novelties, leaving one to speculate just how many of the early uncirculated strikes there are around. How true the quotation

"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND."

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SEND JUST ONE 4¢ STAMP FOR my current mimeographed lists of coins for sale. Stamps too! —Ralph Sannebeck, Mexico, Missouri. (70)

"RACKETEER NICKELS" - 1883 no cent (gold plated) AU-UNC \$3.00, VF-XF \$2.50, F - \$1.85 plus 15¢ postage. Ask about "Reprox 12" if you want to photograph your coins. Crowns of the world my specialty, send your want list. Moe Weinschel, 526 East 2nd Street, Brooklyn 18, New York. (90)

IT'S SMART TO COLLECT GOLD Coins. Write for prices: Otto E. Ziratz, 1408 - 9th - Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa. Remember; Gold Coins add Distinction to any Collection. (60)

WHOLESALE RETAIL! — Revised American coin bargain lists, 25¢! Sullivan, 128-K East Fourth, St. Paul 1, Minnesota. 50

COIN PRICE LIST FREE; PAPER money collectors please state Specialty. George Wait, Box 165, Glen Ridge, New Jersey. (50)

PART SETS IN FOLDERS: Indian Cents. 15 Different dates \$2.35. 25 Different \$4.25. 30 Different \$6.25. Lincoln Cents. 65 Different before 1941 - \$3.25. 75 Different \$5.75. Liberty Nickels. 12 Different \$2.25. 15 Different \$3.25. 17 Different \$4.25. The following NO folders. 20 Different Buffalo Nickels \$2.95. 15 Different Barber Dimes \$3.25. 30 Different Mercury Dimes before 1931 \$5.75. Special Lots-1910S to 1915S Lincoln all six for \$5.95. 1911D, 12D, 13D, 15P and D all five for \$1.25. 1921S, 23S, 24S and 26S all four for \$1.30. All coins good and better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Add 15¢ postage and handling under \$10.00. Albert Berkman, ANA 12316. 1685 Boston Road, Bronx 60, New York. (50)

UNC. INDIAN & LINCOLN Cents. Bought - Sold. List 10¢. SCOTT, Box 292, Montclair, N. J. (90)

U.S. COINS FOR SALE - PROMPT attention to want lists. Marvin Phillips, 1905 South Grand, Monroe, Louisiana. (60)

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READ THIS!!!—16 DIFF. NAMES & Addresses of Coin Magazines & Newspapers - \$1.00.—Ellis Jenkins, 10-B Country Club Apts., Columbus, Georgia. (50)

UNSORTED "S" LINCOLNS, \$1.25 Roll. postpaid. Five roll minimum. Unsold "D" Lincolns \$1.00 roll postpaid. All below 1956-D. Five roll minimum. Nice coins, no junk. Janice Bjerke, 662 W. 18th, McMinnville, Oregon. (60)

WRITE ME FOR YOUR LARGE Cent needs. Most dates and conditions. Write for list. J. A. Feather, 3876 Jefferson, Gary, Indiana. (60)

COMPLETE LINCOLN PHILADELPHIA mint coinage series from 1909-VDB - 1959 inclusive, containing 51 coins in from good to uncirculated condition postpaid \$4.00. Or your choice of any 25 mixed date coins from the above series postpaid \$2.25. Also will send the last Indian Head cent, and the last "S" Lincoln minted, Fine and Uncirculated postpaid \$2.00. L. Rankin, Box 523, Petaluma, Calif. (60)

20 ORIGINAL DIFFERENT BANKNOTES from 8 countries \$1.00. Foreign currency, coins, price lists free.—George Sten, 1456 N. Bosworth, Chicago 22, Ill. 60

FINDERS KEEPERS! MIXED CIRCULATED Lincoln cent rolls. Strictly unpicked, none after 1939. Many finds. Only \$1.00 roll. Add postage, insurance. STAN, Box 1073, Allen Park, Michigan. (70)

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "TIME", 78 weeks \$7.87, "LIFE" 75 weeks \$7.00, "Sports Illustrated" 65 weeks \$6.87. ALBERT, 176 Schmits Lane, Staten Island, N.Y. (70)

"MICRO S" CENTS! Tiny s and Large S. Both same date, \$1. Printed Listings included. Freak Coin House, Box 462-F, Buffalo, Missouri. (70)

"COMMEMORATIVE DOLLAR Size Coin" beautiful Diamond Head on one side with Hawaii 50th State, other side hula girl in lei, Year Round Vacation Land, Hawaii Crossroads of the Pacific. Collector's Item \$1.00 postpd. COINS, 2950 Manoa Road, Honolulu, Hawaii. (110)

JAPANESE COINS-34 DIFFERENT, \$3.50 Postpaid. Coin Specialties, Box 3611, Detroit 3, Michigan. (90)

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FOR SALE

CIRCULATED ROLLS OF FIFTY different Lincolns before 1940 at \$3. each Postpaid. These contain some scarce "goodies" and are almost sure to re-order. Send self addressed stamped envelope for my current price list of Lincolns and Jeffersons. — Henry Clay Bailey, A.N.A., Clarksville, Texas.

CIRCULATED JEFFERSON Nickels Each * Roll only 1938-P .20¢ * 1939-P - \$3.50 - 1942-D - .40¢, 1944-S - .25 - 1949-S - .50¢ - 1950-P - .35¢ 1950-D - \$3.25 - 1951-P - .20¢ 1951-D - .25¢, 1951-S - .40¢ 1952-P - 10¢, 1953-P - 10¢, 1954-P 10¢ - 1955-P - .40¢, 1956-P - 10¢ 1957-P - 10¢ - 1958-P - .25¢ - 1959 2 for .25¢, 1938 to 1960 in folder complete set of circ. Jeff. nickels \$20. 1950-D (Unc.) \$6.25. Send postage on orders under \$5.00. U. T. ARCO, U.S. Hwy. 130, Box 350, Hightstown, New Jersey.

CENTS—BU ROLLS OF 1960-D 70¢ BU singles: 1943-S \$1.15, 1959-D 5¢ 1960-D 5¢. Please enclose 10¢ for postage. Tim Long, 501 3rd, Dewey, Oklahoma.

COIN COLLECTING ACCESSORIES honestly worth dollar only 50¢. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wellens, 324 S. Roosevelt, Green Bay 1, Wisconsin.

THE GREATEST NEW COIN CLUB, since the start of coin collecting, now being organized. Write for information. Nation Wide Coin Club, Box 333, Alma, Arkansas.

35 COUNTRIES — 35 different uncirculated coins of 35 different countries \$1.00. 100 different foreign coins \$3.00. 25 different coins of Asia \$1.00. McMullan, 8108 Leonard Street, Philadelphia 15, Pa. (80)

SELLING: 1955-S CENTS, BU, 25¢ each. Buying 1956 proof sets at \$4.00. HART, 450 Gilman, Madison, Wis.

SPECIAL OFFERS: Ten different Indian Cents, Ten different Liberty Nickels and Six different Barber Dimes - all three lots for \$3.25 Postpaid. All coins good and better. 1949S, 1950S and 1951S Roosevelt Dimes - all three very good and better for 65¢ and stamped envelope. Albert Berkman, 1685 Boston Road, Bronx 60, New York. (70)

30% OFF RED BOOK PRICES (Key coins and Unc. 20% off) on all coins 1/2¢ to \$1.00. Send list of dates and condition desired each denomination. Wm. 7. Flick, Sr., 10 E. Collingswood Ave., Oaklyn 6, N. J. (80)

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32 DIFFERENT GOLD COLORED Presidential coins, Wahsington to Eisenhower, \$1.95. Hollis Wood, Route 4, Guymon, Oklahoma. (80)

JEFFERSON NICKELS: 1950-D, 1950-P fine, 1958-P, 1959-P shade from Unc. 4 nickels \$3.30 sixty deals, Postpaid. Jay Murphy, 837 5th St., So. St. Petersburg, Florida.

U.S. COINS BOUGHT & SOLD. For Sale—Uncirculated and circulated single coins, 1/2 cent to silver dollars. Also uncirculated and circulated rolls of cents, nickels, dimes, quarters, half dollars, silver dollars. Also have some foreign silver and copper coins. Send me your want list. Let me know what coins you have to sell. — Joseph H. Lantz, Box 43, Glen Burnie, Maryland. (80)

HERE'S YOUR BEST BUY IN CIRCULATED Lincoln's P.D.S. to 1955. Ten rolls minimum \$11.85 Prepaid. —Harvey Richer, Box 901, Schenectady 1, New York. (80)

BARBER DIME SET IN FOLDERS: G - 15 diff. dates \$3.50, 22 diff. \$5.75 G-VG - 17 diff. \$6.75, 19 diff. \$7.75, 24 diff. \$9.75. Mint marks included in all sets. Jefferson Rolls: 1958P AU, U (one only) \$7.50, 1959P U (2) \$8 each, 1/2 roll Unc. mixed dates (1) \$3.50, Roll mixed dates 17 diff. VG-U (4) \$8 each; Quarters: 1/2 roll VG 1928DS, 1929DS, 1930S (1) \$10, 1/2 roll 1936D G (1) \$10. 22 Civil War Cents (21) diff. Most VF-AU \$15. Guaranteed. H. Blagman, 1640 Washington Ave., Bronx 57, N. Y.

SOCIAL SECURITY PLATES ENGRAVED Polished Brass - \$1.00 - Key Tags - \$1.00 - Both \$1.75. Will forms legal. Make your own, Two - \$1.00. Buddy Products Co., Jonesport, Maine.

GRAB BAG SPECIAL \$1.00-\$3.00-\$5.00. Money back guarantee. Angel Coins, 80 Farnham Ave., Garfield, New Jersey. (80)

LOOKING FOR LINCOLNS? Are you paying high prices for cents you can find in circulation? Find them by scanning my vending machine collections from historical New England. Shipped insured in sealed lots of 2500 (\$28) and 5000 (\$55), postage collect, with affidavit that coins are numismatically untouched. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inquire or order: George B. James, 24-F Summer St., Georgetown, Massachusetts.

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WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE MINT British or British Colonies for coins or stamps. British Colony specialty. —Kenneth A. Gottlieb, 134 Denota, Little Falls, N. J. (60)

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"Just to make it all strictly legal I suppose we ought to exchange a few coins. I told my wife I was meeting a fellow trader tonight!"

FOR SALE OR TRADE

COIN CABINETS TO HOLD YOUR coins, custom built to your needs, send sketch and choice of wood for free estimate, or for sketch of stock cabinets. Send 25¢ and self-addressed envelope. Campbell's Woodwork Inc. 76 E. Westfield Ave., Roselle Park, New Jersey. (80)

MERCURY DIMES UNIQUE 1931D V.G., 1930-S F., 1917-D F., 1917-S, 1923-S, 1919-D, 1920-S, 1924-S, 1924-D, 1925-S, 1928-D, 1918-D from good to V.G. The lot for \$15.50. Buffalo nickels 1928-S F., 1927-D F., 1930-S V.F., 1927-S, 1923-S, 1925-D from good to almost fine. The lot for \$9.50. Both lots \$25.00. I have many other coins for sale - cents, nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars. Also I will trade coins. Write and tell me what you would want to trade. Also I buy coins too. Also want lists are welcome. Price list free on request. COINS, Box 63, Cincinnati 42, Ohio, Montgomery.

FOR TRADE

TRADE — SILVER THREE-CENT 1852; 1851; 1953 fine plus for (2) 1959 or (3) 1960 Proof Sets. Mint sealed. Half Dimes 1857-O V.F.; 1858 Fine; 1853 W.A. G.; 1854-O G.; 1861 Fine for (2) 1959 or (3) 1960 Proof Sets. R. Wettengel, 10833 Hartsook St., No. Hollywood, Calif. S2, rect

DOLLAR/CROWN SILVER COINS of the World for similar. Have Good Large coins various nations used in Asia. Offers (airmail) to J.G. Cornett, (USARLNO) Box 99, Navy 961, FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

WILL TRADE FOR 1931-S LINC. cent uncirculated only - 2 rolls 1955D Jeff. 5¢ unc.; ½ roll 1955-P Jeff. 5¢ circ.; ½ roll 1958-P Jeff. 5¢ circ. and uncirc.; ½ roll 1959-P Jeff. 5¢ circ. and uncirc. Will also trade for other key dates. A. E. Miller, 51 Frederick Terr., Irvington, New Jersey

CANADIAN

COINS WANTED: CANADIAN & Newfoundland. Send 15¢ for Complete 1960 buying list. — Monty McDonald, Kinistino, Saskatchewan, Canada. (50)

CANADIAN COINS IN GENERAL Foreign Gold Coins at rock bottom prices, both bargain price lists post-free. Nick Papafingos, Box 994, Vancouver, B. C., Canada. 70

FOR SALE—U.S., CANADIAN & Foreign coins. Send 20¢ for our twenty-five page buying list to George Casey, 2406 Pioneer Road, Evanston, Illinois.

CANADIAN SMALL CENTS: 27, 25 different, \$1. in Whitman Folder \$1.30; 12 George V, 10 different, 75¢. 1960 Uncirculated - 5¢ each. J. H. Small, 234 Tacoma Avenue, Buffalo 16, New York. (50)

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY — COINS OF Hawaii. Also Hawaii Commemoratives. Advise Quantity and Price Desired. Harry J. Wenzel, Montague, Michigan. (60)

WANTED: UNITED STATES Proof Gold. — Stanley Kesselman, 15 West 81 Street, New York City.

• CLUB NEWS •

COIN DEALER RUNS FOR MAYOR

Colonel R. K. Walker officer of the the Louisville Coin Club and owner of the Walker Stamp & Coin Shop threw his hat in the ring for mayor of Louisville, Ky. Lots of Luck — Editor.

Dear Frank:

The Coin Press sold out most all of my Jefferson Nickel Sets! Please use the same format for the half dollar copy enclosed here which I believe will be plenty effective.

Congratulations on your anniversary. Hope you have many long years of continued success.

—H. Engelhardt
Montrose Coin Gallery

The King Coal Coin Club of Bluefield, W. Va. recently elected C. K. Baxter, of Anthens, W. Va. as President for 1960, and Charles Duff as Vice-President and Harman Woodward as Secretary-Treasurer. In its big event of the year thus far, the club was host to the all day semi-annual meeting of the Appalachian Confederation of Coin Clubs, a growing organization of fourteen coin clubs of this area interested in the furtherance of the knowledge and pleasures of numismatics.

Kaskaskia Valley Coin Club

The first regular meeting of the Kaskaskia Valley Coin Club was held on April 5, 1960.

Meeting-Monthly, 1st Tuesday, 7:30 P.M. at Shelby Electric Co-operative Building, Rt. 128, Shelbyville, Illinois.

Officers: Pres.-Edward C. Eberspacher, A.N.A. #35567, Shelbyville, Illinois; Sec'y.-Treas.-William Burnett, Court House, Shelbyville, Illinois.

First regular meeting devoted to discussion of U.S. Proofs, packaging, processing, handling and grading of Lincoln Cents, and Current U.S. Numismatic Publications.

Future Meetings: A.N.A. Slides at each meeting. Committees to recommend action rules and procedure appointed.

The ROCKFORD AREA COIN CLUB, Rockford, Illinois is holding its fourth annual exhibit on Sunday, May 22, 1960 at the La-Fayette Hotel in the center of the city. Upon entering the lobby, you will see displays covering most fields of numismatic interest, with some very attractive items for the novice and pro alike. The registration table will have a \$20.00 gold piece on display to be given to some lucky person who registers before the end of an attractive auction consisting of 200 or more lots of coins and currency.

—J.M. Chenoweth, Sec'y.

The April 20th meeting of the Middlesex County Coin Club was held in the American Legion Hall, Metuchen, New Jersey. The Subject of the evening was a display by members for the "Barber Quarters". There was buying, selling, and exchanging of coins to in-

crease the collection of the individual. We wish to welcome the following into the happy surroundings of our club: Harry Rosenberg, LeRoy Lorentzen, Herbert W. Lorentzen, Frank Starego, and Frank W. Mossopust. The Door Prize for the evening was won by John E. Casteras, which was a years subscription to the Coin Press Magazine, donated by its publisher, Mr. Frank Spadone.

Our next meeting will be May 18th and the subject of the evening will be Liberty Head Nickels. We will also have a guest speaker, Mr. Nick Salimbene, who will enlighten us on the "Know How" of detecting a counterfeit coin.

—Mrs. Patricia Kiraly
Corres. Secretary

Harrisburg Coin Club . . . Penna. Alaska talk featured at Annual Dinner Meeting of Harrisburg Club!

Our annual dinner meeting of the Harrisburg Coin Club was held at the City Line Diner, 21st & Paxton Streets, Harrisburg.

There were 92 members and guests in attendance.

The members of the club were given the opportunity of seeing some wonderful pictures of Alaska and description of same furnished by our guest speaker, Dr. C. Earl Albrecht, Deputy Sec'y. of the Penna. Dept. of Health. Dr. Albrecht served as commissioner of Health in Alaska for 11 years.

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SPARTAN IRON MONEY

By Starr Gilmore

Of all strange systems of money, and certainly the world has seen some that were strange, it would assuredly be granted that Sparta had one of the strangest. Sparta had no real money system at all and took pride in not having one. Possibly it would be proper to describe the money that she did have as being a kind of token currency.

History tells us all about money as it was used by the Athenians and her beautiful silver pieces were well known to the Mediterranean world of trade. We are told about her small silver mines that were worked by slave labor. But when we come to Sparta on this subject we are greeted by little better than a dead silence. So let us turn back the pages of history for a moment or so and try to look upon money as it was looked upon by the Spartans.

We are told by learned historians that the whole code of conduct which ruled Sparta was laid down by the worthy Lycurgus who lived some time in the 9th century B.C. From the little we know of him, na considering the code which he evolved, he must have been more grim, austere, and forbidding than is easy for anyone to imagine. He was a person very similar in many ways to John Knox.

According to the Bible, the love of money is the root of all evil. No one would have agreed more heartily with this than Lycurgus. And since he believed it, he forthwith set about the implementation of his belief. His success is a matter of amazement to all who read the record.

Even in his now remote day, gold and silver must have made inroads on Greek morality. Observing this, Lycurgus decreed that Sparta would have iron money and nothing else. And iron for money she did have, generation after generation, a distinction that made her unique and set apart from her neighbors.

We are not told exactly what this iron money was like in weight, size, shape, and appearance, but quite probably it was in the form of small bars. And since Sparta had no artists of any kind, and since iron was not worth the trouble of artistry, therefore we must suppose that it was sufficiently ugly. Sparta slaves very probably made the iron currency, and the economy being what it was, replacement was hardly necessary. For one thing, population growth was slow, was at no time large, and a comparatively small amount would suffice.

Almost axiomatic in character is the assumption by people generally that money should have value and the more value the better. But not so with the Spartans. Their iron currency had virtually no value and it was deliberately intended that it should have none. It must be said that Lycurgus certainly solved the problem of theft. His miserable money was not worth the trouble of theft and therefore it was never stolen by any Spartan in his right mind. And this equally applied to all of her neighbors. To covet anything that the Spartans had would be very much as though a man might covet a nest of hornets. Certain it is that Spartan time and valor was not spent in the defense of money.

Several different factors made the iron money possible. For one thing, Sparta was what we would now call an autarky; that is, an economically self sufficient state and it was quite unnecessary for her to buy and sell. And whereas Athens carried on a fairly extensive trade which made money needful, Sparta scorned the ideology of exchange and looked upon it as an indulgence fit only for the poor and weak of spirit.

Both Spartan and Athenian society were based on salvery. But whereas Athenian slavery did have a few redeeming features, it may be said that the slavery of the Spartans had none whatever and was a thing quite as dismal as the life of her people. Helots did the hard work that the economy required and miserable indeed was their existence since it can scarcely be said that they truly lived. And from time to time, the better to remind the helots of their duty, periodic massacres, very much like the Tsarist pogroms, were ruthlessly carried out.

Inevitably, and because of the economy we live in, we think of money as an absolute necessity if war is to be waged. Here again the Spartans were unique and it gave them a decided advantage over the Athenians in the fact that her soldier citizens served without pay. It was hardly a help to Athens that she had to pay her hoplites for their service.

Quite possibly it is no exaggeration to say that Sparta evolved what may be called a communistic society. Property as we know it was practically a thing unknown and regimentation to what we would consider a terrifying degree was taken for granted. A Spartan no more questioned his mode of life than he questioned the iron money. It is impossible for us to imagine a single people in the world of today who would endure such a regime without rising in almost instant rebellion. No Spartan presumed to originality of any kind and so little confidence rested in final authority that Sparta had two kings who could effectively veto each other.

Literally, war was the sole industry of Sparta and only in war did her citizens have indulgence of the slightest kind. The Athenians beheld this situation with a degree of amusement. They said it was no wonder that the Spartans enjoyed war inasmuch as their peace time life made conflict absolutely a pleasure.

From time immemorial Aphrodite and Ares have been regarded as associates. And here again Sparta was different. Not for the Spartan was wine, women, and song. The last named was allowed in small degree, but Doric only, because it was martial in character and looked upon as promoting a fighting spirit. As for women, marriage was a duty because provision was necessary for future citizens. Alcoholism and its problems were unknown.

Despite all vigilance, and despite a merciless training, an occasional Spartan did defect. One commander who was sent outside apparently accepted bribes and his changed manner of living did not go long without notice. We must suppose that he had no intention of returning to his native heath. But if he did so intend, he was spared the trouble and I need not relate what happened to him.

Previous reference has been made to the fact that Lycurgus looked upon money as a corrupting influence to be avoided at all cost. Beyond question, Athens learned to her lasting sorrow that greed for gain can bring a people to ruin in short order. And as always in human affairs, the bitter lessons taught to her punished alike the just and the unjust.

Better had it been for Athens had Alcibiades never lived. As should be remembered, the Confederacy of Delos began well enough with Athens acting in the capacity of a benevolent big sister. But alas, she fell into evil ways and demanded money payments from the several cities under her sway. Finally, and not unsurprisingly, she embarked upon the folly of ruling by naked power. And at this point in her history Alcibiades came upon the stage playing the role of Eve. More than willing to glorify himself, he persuaded the Athenians that Syracuse could be taken without too much trouble and to a considerable enrichment of the treasury. We may well doubt as to whether any lasting good would have resulted even had the venture been successful.

Hopelessly mismanaged from the beginning, the luckless siege of Syracuse proved the utter undoing of Athens. Syracuse was not slow to call upon Sparta for assistance and she was only too willing to give it. Little of mercy was shown the finally defeated Athenians and both the fleet and the army were lost. That the violet crowned city should have come to this disgraceful end is one of the great tragedies of all time. It remained for Thucydides, a cool and impartial historian, to later point out to his fellow citizens the nature of the grievous errors which they had made. Not that it did any good.

But if Athenian rule left much to be desired, Spartan rule proved even worse. Narrow, insular minded, and unimaginative, Sparta found herself called upon to play a role for which she was utterly unfitted. Her want of originality and imagination even extended to the art of war, the one thing on which she so greatly prided herself. During the whole of her history, Sparta never modified the phalanx upon which she depended for victory. In many ways, a more awkward unit would be hard to imagine for it had the faults of being highly inflexible and had little maneuverability.

Epaminondas, a citizen of Thebes, now came upon the scene and in two decisive battles relegated to the eternal past all pretensions of Sparta to power. But as he lost his life in the second engagement, the period of Theban glory was brief indeed. However, Sparta hardly sat in sackcloth and ashes since mourning in large measure was no thing in which she ever indulged.

Of her strange money, whatever it may have been, none has survived the ravages of time. But when Alexander became master of Greece the story was a different one. He scattered Greek coins over a good bit of his world and some of them have even been found in Afghanistan.

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